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SIBERTSEV SEES 'FAVORABLE PRECONDITION' FOR 'FRUITFUL' MBFR TALKS

LD031229 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Yuriy Sibirtsev International Review: "Vienna: The West's Turn to Speak"]

[Text] The latest round of talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe has begun in the Austrian capital. Interest in the Vienna dialog is great. After all, its task is to lessen the military confrontation between the two largest military-political groupings, a confrontation harboring considerable dangers to peace. Suffice it to say that on either side of the Elbe and the Brandenburg Gate 2 million soldiers equipped with the most sophisticated weapons, including nuclear weapons, face each other.

If they want to live peacefully, the Europeans must find in themselves the strength not only to lower the "cocked pistol" without firing but also to "unload the pistol" altogether. A complex but feasible task. The Europeans have a wealth of political experience behind them. They know how to talk to each other and find sensible solutions to complex international problems. Together they have undergone the hard, long diplomatic marathon of preparing and holding the all-European conference in Helsinki. By their joint efforts they have removed the tension around West Berlin. They are collectively seeking solutions for topical problems like environmental conservation, energy and transport.

Indeed, at the Vienna talks themselves, for all the complexity of the problems, they have succeeded in bringing their positions closer on a number of fundamental issues. There is a mutual understanding that the process of the reductions of troops and armaments will take place in two stages, at the first of which the troops of the Soviet Union and United States will be reduced and at the second of which the armies of the other direct parties to the talks will be reduced. There is also a reciprocal understanding that initially there will be not a general but a selective reduction. The Soviet Union will reduce its tanks and the United States its nuclear warheads and some of their delivery vehicles. Coincidence of positions has also been achieved on several other questions.

The present round has favorable external and internal preconditions for fruitful work. It has opened after the signing of the Soviet-U.S. strategic offensive arms limitation (SALT II) treaty. This event cannot fail to leave its mark on the Vienna talks. It is important for them from two viewpoints. First, it shows--and shows convincingly--that agreement can be reached on the most complex disarmament problems. Second, the search for acceptable solutions is possible only on a compromise basis, taking into consideration both sides' opinions and interests. Any attempts to pressure and obtain one-sided concessions from the Soviet Union are hopeless.

Speaking of the influence of the Soviet-U.S. accord on the Vienna talks, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed that one Vienna should act as a spark to the other.

The favorable internal conditions lie in the fact that the talks have resumed when the broad compromise proposals of the USSR, GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia lie on the table in front of the Western participants. These proposals could help--if the West displays realism and a balanced approach--to resolve many vexed issues and open the way to an accord. They are imbued with the desire to take into account the other side's viewpoint.

As Comrade A.A. Gromyko stressed when he spoke at the UN General Assembly session, the problem of the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe is a problem of more than European significance. "Our country invariably acts from constructive positions at the talks and advances initiatives which take into account the legitimate interests of our Western partners," the USSR foreign minister said. "Only strict observance of nondetriment to the security of any side will lead the Vienna talks onto the path of an agreement, and the earlier this happens, the better."

For a long time the question of how to effect the reduction was a stumbling block. The NATO countries did not want to reduce their armies by the same percentage as the socialists countries and insisted that single "collective ceilings" for both blocs be established as a result of the reductions. The socialist countries met them halfway and suggested reductions to an equal level--to 900,000 servicemen, including 700,000 in the ground forces, in each bloc. They also agreed that only ground forces would be reduced while air force personnel would remain at the former level. The Soviet Union expressed its readiness, at the first stage, to withdraw together with the United States a number of troops in proportion to the numerical strength of these powers' armed forces in central Europe.

But that is not all. The Warsaw Pact's proposals can untangle one more complex knot--the nature of the commitments of the parties to eventual agreements. The socialist states insisted that the agreement on the first stage should record specifically what commitments not only the USSR and the United States but also the remaining countries would assume. The West categorically rejected this, stating that the agreement should indicate specific commitments only for the Soviet Union and the United States. As for the remaining countries, initially they totally refused to assume any commitments under a first agreement. Then the Western participants agreed grudgingly to include in the agreement a commitment that at the second stage they would make a "substantial contribution" to the reduction. Here they proceeded from the understanding that only the total volume of reductions would be indicated and their apportionment among the countries would be done by the NATO Council. In other words, the West European countries and Canada wanted to avoid any commitments to the socialist states.

To put an end to the long dispute, the Warsaw Pact countries suggested a compromise version. Let each country determine individually the scale of its commitments and then inform its partners at the talks of this. Of course, this scale is not determined arbitrarily. It must be approximately in proportion to the numerical strength of the troops of the particular participant in the reduction zone.

When a considerable proportion of the socialist countries' aforementioned proposals were made back last summer, the West's reaction to them was initially positive. But as soon as the proposals got to the NATO headquarters, the tone of the press immediately changed. At the actual talks, the Western representatives' interest in the proposals also waned. They directed their main efforts toward relaunching the arithmetical discussion whose fruitlessness had already been revealed in previous talks.

On the eve of the opening of the new round some Western press organs wrote of its prospects in cheerful tones. They reported that the Western diplomats would bring with them new proposals which would help to get the talks moving. So far it is hard to say what these proposals will be and whether they will indeed move the talks forward. One thing is clear: If the West is really interested in progress at the talks it must respond to the socialist states' comprehensive proposals. It is not merely diplomatic courtesy but above all the interests of the matter which require this.

And so, it is the West's turn to speak. I should like to hope that what it says will benefit the success of the talks.

CPSU LEADERS MEET WITH SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL GROUP

ID031950 Moscow TASS in English 1936 GMT 3 Oct 79 ID

["In the Interests of Peace and Disarmament"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 3, TASS--Alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, alternate members of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin, Georgiy Arbatov, Nikolay Inozemtsev, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Vitaliy Shaposhnikov, had a meeting today with the working group of the Socialist International on disarmament problems.

Boris Ponomarev stressed the great importance of the October 1st meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and members of the working group of the Socialist International, during which Leonid Brezhnev outlined the principled approach of the CPSU to this really most important international problem of today. The CPSU and the Soviet Government, Boris Ponomarev said, are pursuing a constructive line in the international arena. He stressed that the entry into force and complete translation into reality of the SALT II agreement would open up opportunities for stopping the stockpiling and subsequent transition to a reduction of the arsenals of nuclear missile weapons. The USSR comes out consistently for the most radical measures in disarmament. Contrary to this, a campaign has been launched in the West around the so-called "Soviet menace". Vigorous efforts to discrown this myth are necessary to make the struggle for disarmament effective. Resolute progress towards stopping the arms race is possible only if all the sides strive for this. Boris Ponomarev said that, from the viewpoint of the CPSU, the pooling of efforts by different political movements and trends is becoming particularly important, primarily, by those that come out on behalf of the working class, in order to resolve the twofold and interlinked task of deepening and consolidating political detente, and supplementing it by progress in the sphere of military relaxation. The Soviet side has declared that at the present responsible stage of the international situation it is important to bring to the knowledge of the socialist and social-democratic parties the true views and stand of the CPSU, the Soviet Union on questions of furthering detente, stopping the arms race and achieving disarmament.

Bernt Karlsson, general secretary of the Socialist International, noted that the policy of detente, which developed and was tried-and-tested at the end of the sixties and in the early seventies, had proved that there is a way, following which it is possible to secure simultaneously security and cooperation. It would be logical to use this positive experience as the basis for ensuring military detente, securing, thereby, on the one hand, a consolidation of the policy of detente on a global scale, and, on the other, security in conditions of a much lower than previously level of risk and spendings. Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the working group of the Socialist International, expressed gratitude to Leonid Brezhnev, the CPSU Central Committee, for the attention given to the representatives of the Socialist International, for the information on the main trends of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. He said that the talks held in Moscow would be very helpful in fulfilling the working group's mission.

The talks proceeded in a comradely and businesslike atmosphere.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Discussion on Hegemonism

LD040653 Moscow TASS in English 0603 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] New York, October 4, TASS--The proposal tabled by the Soviet Union that the important and urgent question of inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations be included in the agenda of the 34th Session of the U.N. General Assembly will be discussed at the First Committee of the Assembly (on political and security issues). A decision to this effect was adopted at the plenary meeting of the General Assembly.

In tabling this proposal, the Soviet delegation proceeds from the premise that the task of the United Nations Organization at the present stage is all-round assistance to the positive changes in lessening international tension and consolidating peace. An important trend of the efforts in this field is the elimination of any manifestations of the policy of hegemonism, i.e. the striving of some states to dominate other states and peoples, from the practices of international relations. The Soviet Union holds that the policy of hegemonism is conducive to emergence of seats of tension, deterioration of relations between states and destabilization of the international situation.

Criticism of 'North-South' Trade

LD031216 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] New York, October 3, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports: The developing countries display growing discontent with the discrimination practiced against them in their economic relations with industrialized capitalist states. This discontent is clearly manifested during the general political discussion at the 34th General Assembly Session. It is said in the circles of delegations that never before have General Assembly sessions heard such strong protests as now against inequality in trade and demands for effective steps to eliminate this actual exploitation of the natural and manpower resources of the poorer nations by the capitalist world.

We know, said Venezuelan Foreign Minister J.A. Zambrano Velasco at the session, "that political freedom is illusory in the conditions of economic exploitation". But all the efforts of the developing countries to achieve (?justice) in relations with industrialized countries have failed because of the stubborness of these countries. Madagascar's Ambassador to the UN Blaise Rabetafika stressed that the capitalist world seeks to perpetuate its economic and financial hegemony in order to make super-profits. "Talks" and "dialogues" will not lead anywhere if the present pattern of domination of developing states by industrialized capitalist countries remains intact, he said.

In the opinion of the majority of speakers at the session, the talks between "North" and "the South", i.e. between industrialized capitalist countries and developing states, have produced no positive results. The foreign minister of Sri Lanka, A.C. Shamum Hameed, said that these talks had only the effect of increasing "the desperation of the South" and the "stubborness of the North" which does not wish to lose its privileged position. It was pointed out at the session that contrary to the West's promises to meet the Asian, African and Latin American countries half way the situation in these countries is deteriorating. The industrialized capitalist states which hold dominant positions dictate prices, credit terms and the scale of goods exchanges.

The American press says specifically that despite the increased exports from developing countries their foreign debt keeps growing. This "paradox" is due, in considerable measures, to obvious discrimination against them in the international market. Thus according to U.N. figures, the prices of goods exported by developing countries went down 7 per cent last year while those of manufactures they buy increased 8 per cent.

SOVIET MUFTI: IMPERIALISM SEEKS TO SOUR TIES BETWEEN MUSLIMS

LD031031 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Sep 79 p 9 LD

[Special correspondents A. Manakov, M. Mullodzhanov interview with Soviet Muslim leader Mufti Babakhan: "Lies Which Sow Enmity"]

[Text] A symposium of Muslims from the Soviet Union with the participation of representatives of the Islamic clergy from more than 30 countries has been held in the capital of Tadzhikistan. Our special correspondents A. Manakov and M. Mullodzhanov met with the Mufti Ziyautdinkhan ibn Ishan Babakhan, head of the Islamic clergy of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, and asked him a number of questions.

[Question] Could you please describe the international ties of the Soviet Union's Islamic clergy?

[Answer] Having achieved a high level of economic, scientific and cultural development, the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan gladly share their experience and knowledge with developing countries, including Muslim countries. Thousands of students from Asia and Africa are studying in our republics. Good relations of cooperation are also developing between Soviet Muslims and Muslims of Afghanistan, Iran, Syria, Iraq and many other states. Many theologians and religious figures well known in the Muslim world have visited our country and have had the opportunity to learn about Muslims' lives and the activity of Muslim religious organizations. The participants of the Dushanbe symposium reaffirmed their readiness to strengthen friendship and to multiply efforts in the struggle to achieve the great ideals of peace and humanism.

Today there is no task more important than achieving lasting world peace. Soviet Muslims fully support our state's foreign policy aimed at the relaxation of international tension and disarmament. We welcome the signing of the SALT II treaty in Vienna and we hope that it will be ratified in the U.S. Senate. The communique adopted by the symposium participants also stresses that a just and lasting peace in the Near East can only be achieved as a result of a comprehensive settlement based on the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the illegally occupied Arab territories and recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. Muslims, like all peace-loving people, have branded as shameful the Chinese aggression against the Vietnamese people and have expressed their solidarity with the peoples of Afghanistan and Iran struggling to build a fair society.

[Question] The Western mass media are sparing no efforts to misrepresent the position of the Muslims and their religion in the Soviet republics. In your view, what is the purpose of this propaganda campaign?

[Answer] With the victory of Soviet power a new era began in the life of Muslims. The socialist state justly resolved the religious question by insuring complete freedom of religion. The USSR Constitution genuinely guarantees human rights and supports relations of fraternal cooperation and mutual respect among people. In other words, Muslims, like people of other religions and also atheists, find their aspirations embodied in the new society. All this cannot fail to arouse the animosity of imperialist reaction. The aim of its propaganda's slanderous fabrications is to make people, including the inhabitants of Muslim countries, hostile to our state. With the help of lies they are attempting to sow enmity between the Muslims of the Soviet Union and of other states. Unfortunately, some Islamic countries are submitting to the influence of this slanderous propaganda.

KONDRASHEV CRITICIZES CARTER SPEECH ON ALLEGED TROOPS IN CUBA

LD040625 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The news analyst Stanislav Kondrashev comments on President Carter's address to the nation in connection with an alleged presence in Cuba of a Soviet military unit. Here is what he writes:

The hue and cry about the alleged Soviet military presence in Cuba has been going on for over a month, stirring the minds of the Americans and not only Americans, and though the White House and the State Department tried to cool the passions on Capitol Hill by saying from time to time that this was not a crisis, developments of the past few days had all the outward signs of a crisis. Time and again the National Security Council would meet and its members would refuse to say anything about what was discussed. And it is only in crisis situation that this happens in America.

All of a sudden a group was set up at the White House made up of former secretaries of states and defense and other statesmen. This, too, takes place only under extraordinary circumstances when according to American traditions there should be biparty advice and nation-wide accord. And now President Carter has made his address to the nation.

What is the meaning and contents of this widely advertised speech? To answer that question it is necessary to recall the news conference held by Fidel Castro on September 28th. The Cuban leader urged the American President to answer the chief question, that is, since when has the alleged military brigade been in Cuba? And Castro added: It seems to me that this is the essence of the problem. Since when?

In that connection he said I want to make a categoric and resolute statement. What you call a brigade and what we call a training center has been in Cuba for already 17 years. And that indeed is the essence of the problem, the dividing line between the truth and invention, between reality and hysteria which certain elements in the United States are using for far-reaching objectives and also as another and very substantial means of undermining SALT II.

How did the American President answer the question? He did not have the nerve to admit directly that it was Fidel Castro who was right and it was also Moscow that was right, which has all along been saying that the matter in question is a military training center, in existence in Cuba for already 17 years. But indirectly he did admit the truth. He said that according to American sources the Soviet military personnel have been in Cuba for several years, most probably from the middle of the seventies or even earlier.

And even that indirect admission cuts the ground from under the feet of those who have been manipulating with fabrications about the Soviet military threat from Cuba. Under pressure of facts the American President had to make another and more direct admission. He said that there is no direct or concrete threat from Soviet military personnel in Cuba.

It remains to be hoped that the statement would help to ease the atmosphere of a crisis which has been artificially built up. Too bad it took so long to admit the obvious. But that is not the end of the story. Having failed to find a Soviet threat, President Carter discovered a Soviet-Cuban challenge. The pseudocrisis is used as a pretext for something quite tangible, that is for increasing and demonstrating United States military might in the Caribbean and Central American areas. This is borne out by the measures listed by President Carter.

This includes increasing surveillance of Cuba, establishing a task force at Key West near Cuba, and extending United States military capability in the region.

And what is perhaps most important, there is America's readiness to give military assistance to the countries in the area. The purpose of those measures is to put double pressure on both Cuba and the progressive movements in the Caribbean area and the countries of Central America. The whole bluff about the threat from Cuba was needed in order to show the North American fist to the people in the West Indies and in Central America. Washington still dreams of the times when it could land Marines in Guatemala and the Dominican Republic. It still hopes to regain the policeman's functions in the places where the progressive movement is undermining the ruthless and reactionary regimes which invariably rely on the United States.

The speech made by President Carter helps to see what stands behind the Cuban pseudo-crisis, and what is the victory of the National Patriotic Forces in Nigaragua, which has very much upset Washington, and also to a certain extent the victory of the people of Panama who now celebrate the beginning of the return of the Panama Canal.

So, judging by what the American President said, the United States is ready to give without delay military assistance to those who request it. It is easy to guess what the assistance would have looked like say half a year ago when the Sandinistas were fighting Somoza. It is quite clear to whom that assistance would have gone to, Somoza, of course.

And one more thing. President Carter said that the problem of Soviet military presence in Cuba is not a reason for going back to the cold war. In an attempt to limit the harmful effect of the problem he resumed the call to the American Senate to ratify SALT II, stressing its importance. One can of course only support that call. But how many such calls would now be needed to balance off what the Carter administration has done to help opponents of the treaty by whipping up the invented crisis and increasing suspicion as regards the Soviet Union?

Speaking frankly, the stand taken by the White House in the past months created additional difficulties on the way of ratifying the treaty. The New York TIMES described the whole campaign around Cuba as an absurd and sad story. Unfortunately, this absurd story can still have sad consequences.

LEVCHENKO SCORES ROLE OF QUICK STRIKE CORPS IN CARIBBEAN

LD031500 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The propaganda media of the United States continues the outcry around what they term as Soviet military presence on Cuba. With some more background here is our commentator Leonid Levchenko. This is what he writes:

The Washington administration is well aware of the fact that for 17 years now there has been a training center on Cuba where Soviet military personnel have been helping Cuban servicemen handle the Soviet weapons the Cuban Armed Forces are equipped with. It also realizes that the Soviet military experts pose no military threat whatsoever, either to the United States or to any other country in the world. The fact was acknowledged by President Jimmy Carter in his latest statement over the American television.

Nevertheless, the President tried to assert that Soviet military presence on Cuba is a matter of grave concern to the United States. That assertion was used to justify a further step-up of the arms race and tension in Latin America and in other parts of the world.

Further details are coming to light concerning the American plan to set up what will be known as a quick reaction corps. Judging from official statements, Washington intends to use it to secure its interests overseas with the help of strength. For many decades Latin America has served for the United States as a sort of proving ground to test various military and political doctrines. Now the United States intends to use the continent for the purpose of training its police corps. It has been announced in Washington about the establishment of the permanently based headquarters of the Caribbean operational unit in the state of Florida. Attached to it will be contingents of various armed forces which, as the American President himself explained, are bound to react promptly to developments in the Caribbean region.

The United States is also escalating its military exercises in that region and plans to hold them on a regular basis. It has currently launched a large-scale navy exercise in the Caribbean in which the American Atlantic fleet is taking part. American reports say that there is a plan to carry out a major landing operation at the Guantanamo military base in Cuba occupied illegally by the United States. This is another display of the policy of blackmail carried out by America against sovereign countries. Alarmed, however, by the mounting movement against the U.S.-backed dictatorial and reactionary regimes, the United States is pushing through the idea of setting up a so-called inter-American peace force, an idea rejected earlier in Latin America.

The policy of crude interference by America in the affairs of other countries has a long history. The United States today obviously has the intention of camouflaging the aggressive nature of this policy, thus making it no less dangerous to peace and the security of the nations. Hence all these soap bubbles over a Soviet military threat. But bubbles, as you know, burst as soon as they are blown.

Pentagon Spokesman on Maneuvers

LD031922 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

["Pentagon's Provocation in Caribbean Sea"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, October 3, TASS--A Pentagon spokesman has officially confirmed the reports published by the U.S. press that two-day U.S. naval manoeuvres had started in the Caribbean Sea. He said that a task force of the U.S. Atlantic fleet, numbering sixteen warships, including the atomic aircraft-carrier "Forrestal", was taking part in them. The American brasshats do not conceal the fact that there are "plans" to leave this force in the Caribbean Sea after the ending of the manoeuvres, in the course of which several landing operations are scheduled to be carried out.

Such provocations, as seen from the U.S. press, will be staged regularly from now on. Special headquarters, including up to 100 representatives of all the arms of the service, are being set up at Key West, Florida, to command naval operations in the Caribbean basin.

It is noted here that Washington believes it easier to railroad through the Congress in an atmosphere of artificial hysteria the earlier drawn up plans to set up "rapid reaction forces", which, as admitted by the U.S. defence secretary, Harold Brown during his latest televised interview, will require additional military budget allocations. To provide this expeditionary corps of the United States with tanks, artillery and other armaments, the Pentagon plans to anchor merchant ships in some foreign ports, which will serve as depots. This method of using merchant ships piratically for military purposes, contradicting the international law of the sea, as pointed out by the newspaper Washington POST, was used by the United States already in the days of John Kennedy's administration; and since then it is being resorted to periodically during crises provoked by the United States in this or that region of the world.

ARMY PAPER SCORES PENTAGON'S USE OF MILITARY BASES ABROAD

LD031403 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Col A. Leontyev military-political review: "The Pentagon's 'Base Empire'"]

[Text] In the cold war years our enemies were more candid. They openly declared that the United States needed military bases in other countries for aggression against the Soviet Union. Thus, General George Kenney, who commanded U.S. strategic aviation in 1948, said: "U.S. strategists are giving thought to...assembling a complete ring of air bases around Russia, and to drawing this ring ever smaller and tighter until the Russians are unable to breathe. This means moving the bases ever closer to the heart of the Russian land and then using these bases...for constant bombing and for guided missile bombardment." "We need foreign bases as springboards for an attack against Russia's central regions," the U.S. military observer H. Baldwin wrote.

Since then the world has changed, and continues to change, in favor of socialism. Our adversaries are forced to take this into account. Their propaganda has changed tactics. It now cries out that it is allegedly we who want to attack the Americans and that the United States needs the bases allegedly in order to "defend" its own "national security." The absurdity and hyprocrisy of such allegations are obvious. After all, it is not we who have surrounded the Americans with our bases, but they, us. As recently as just the other day, President J. Carter admitted that the United States keeps troops on the territory of other countries and "certain of these countries are very close to the Soviet Union's borders." "We keep troops in South Korea. We keep troops in Japan. We keep some armed forces in Turkey...." Who will believe that this is necessary for U.S. "security?" Everyone knows that the Soviet Union does not intend to attack anyone, that it pursues a policy of peace and, incidentally, as distinct from the United States, it does not have a single military base on foreign soil.

A clamor is being made in Washington and other Atlantic capitals about the "Soviet threat" merely in order to try to justify their military preparations directed against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. U.S. bases together with the U.S. naval fleets which are scattered over all the oceans, are required to show, as the New York TIMES observer Drew Middleton wrote, that "America's long arm can reach to the furthest point of the earth. Should the need arise it is possible... to shell any port or to land Marines."

Certain circles in the United States are still hoping to "replay history," to put the squeeze on socialism, and to regain for America the role of "world leader" which, in plain speech, means "world policeman." "The habit of considering oneself to be all-powerful, "the New York TIMES wrote, "is very slow to die. Many Americans, as before, count mainly on force in order to adapt the world to their own needs." There you have it--to adapt the whole world to suit oneself, no more and no less!

The champions of the "policy of force" are pinning special hopes on their military bases which are scattered over the whole world and which are frequently many thousands of kilometers away from the United States itself. Billions of dollars are spent each year on their upkeep.

The same J. Carter--true, before becoming President--said: "We have set up too many military bases abroad." Indeed, according to official figures, the United States has abroad approximately 2,5000 different military installations located in more than 30 of the world's countries. Of these more than 400 are large bases: missile launching grounds, airfields, ports and other installations with nuclear weapons depots, powerful radio stations and tracking stations. Almost half the tactical aircraft and a large proportion of the U.S. Navy's ships are located at bases. As many as 12,000 U.S. nuclear warheads are kept at bases, primarily in Western Europe close to the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries.

The bases are operated by 600,000 soldiers and officers. The main grouping of these (about 340,000) is again concentrated in Western Europe, of which about 240,000 are in the FRG, more than 22,000 in Britain, more than 12,000 in Italy, 4,800 in Turkey and 3,700 in Greece. More than 8,000 nuclear warheads andmore than 3,000 delivery vehicles for these are located at U.S. military bases and military installations in Western Europe.

But all this proves not to be enough. In the next few years the Pentagon is planning to transfer to Western Europe about 2,000 more fighter aircraft and also to locate there its cruise missiles and new mobile ballistic missiles with nuclear warheads that are capable of hitting targets throughout the European part of the USSR's territory. Negotiations are taking place on the use of another 53 air bases in Europe by the Americans jointly with their NATO partners.

Washington recently decided to expand the U.S. military presence in the Near East and Indian Ocean. The Pentagon is already lording it at British bases in Cyprus, has appropriated the former British base on the island of Al Masirah off the shores of Oman, and is now negotiating for the use of an Egyptian base in Sinai after Israel has left it and is financing the building of two Israeli bases in the Negev Desert in order to station its aircraft there.

The formation of a "quick strike corps" numbering 110,000 soldiers and officers is nearing completion; its purpose is primarily to seize oil producing regions in the Persian Gulf. A U.S. 5th fleet is being created for a constant presence in the waters of the Arabian Sea, the Persian Gulf and the western part of the Indian Ocean. It will be composed of 40-50 ships including 1 or 2 aircraft carriers. The key base of Diego Garcia in the center of the Indian Ocean will become its strongpoint.

Increasingly great activity has been observed of late at bases in East Asia and the western Pacific. Here, according to U.S. press information, are located about 140,000 U.S. soldiers and officers, including 46,000 in Japan, 40,000 in South Korea, 14,000 in the Philippines, and 26,000 on ships of the 7th Fleet. Approximately 1,800 nuclear warheads are located at bases and a further 2,500 on U.S. ships.

There are 140 U.S. military installations in Japan alone. The Pentagon recently gained an opportunity to preserve its "presence" in the Philippines where Subic Bay--the main base of the 7th Fleet--and Clark Field--the United States' biggest foreign base--are located. Americans use bases in South Korea, Australia and New Zealand. Old bases are being expanded and new ones are being built on the islands of Micronesia which, together with the base on Guam, are required to control the strategically important passages from the Pacific Ocean into the Indian Ocean. To this day 15,000 U.S. soldiers are stationed at bases in Latin American countries, and in particular the Guantanamo Base in Cuba.

The Pentagon's "base empire" is truly a great one. Is there any place where the masters of this empire do not try to discover a "threat to U.S. security" in order, under this fraudulent pretext, to settle on foreign soil, in essence, to occupy it, and to establish their laws and procedures there.

U.S. bases abroad occupy a total area of 10,000 square kilometers which is quite enough to accommodate a state the size of Lebanon, for example. However, the actual size of the base territory is far greater if account is taken of the fact that these bases exert a pernicious influence on the destiny of whole peoples. The U.S. masters of the bases flout the sovereignty and independence of the countries on whose territory these bases are located; they cripple their economies and wrench the population of those countries away from productive work. The bases serve as breeding grounds for corruption and smuggling, drug addiction and crime. Soldiers from the bases commit outrages, robbery, rape and murder. Each year they commit as many as 40,000 crimes.

But the most important point is that the bases serve as sources of permanent tension and of military conflicts. Relaying on these bases, the United States waged bloody wars in Korea and Vietnam, bombed Laos and Kampuchea, made armed incursions into Indonesia, Lebanon, and the Dominican Republic, and organized coups in Chile and Guatemala. Even today U.S. bases serve as very dangerous hotbeds of war. For, after all, it is there that the stockpiling of vast quantities of nuclear and conventional weapons is going on, which is dangerous in itself. It is precisely from these bases that bombers and missiles are trained on many countries and it is from these bases that constant "shows of strength" are organized.

It is not surprising that millions of people in all countries have long been demanding the dismantling of foreign military bases which would consolidate detente on our world. Detente, however, has influential opponents. By intensifying the arms race and expanding the network of their bases, they are hoping to halt the revolutionary renewal of the world and to restore their lost positions in the world area. Is it worthwhile proving that such hopes unrealizable.

ECONOMIST TELLS PRAVDA OF INCREASED U.S. ARMS EXPENDITURE

ID271330 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 27 Sep 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, September 27, TASS--In the last three years, United States expenditures on the purchase of armaments have been increased by 42 per cent, on nuclear weapons by 53 per cent and on "international affairs"--by 71 per cent, the American economist Victor Perlo writes in PRAVDA in an article on the arms race and the United States economy. In the last two years alone--the first two years of Carter's administration--the value of new orders for military equipment, gained by American companies, increased by 43.4 per cent, he writes.

This figure includes the manufacture of arms for sale to other countries. Such deliveries, which have increased several times over in recent years, are mostly not included in the budget.

The factual increase in orders for arms and their manufacture, bearing in mind inflation, the article emphasizes, is at least 10-15 per cent annually and considerably exceeds the slow overall rate of development of the United States economy.

President Carter, Perlo says, seeks to minimize the growth of military spending, asserting that it is only 3 per cent above the increase needed to compensate for inflation. The factual increase in spending, however, is much above these figures.

In recent days, the article says, the placemen of the military-industrial complex in Congress have stepped up their efforts seeking to further spur up the arms race. They urge the administration to further increase Pentagon appropriations as "payment" for ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. But this runs counter to the spirit of the treaty and the will of the majority of Americans who spoke in favour of limiting the race of means of destruction.

The White House asserts, the American publicist writes, that "only" 24 percent of Federal budget appropriations are earmarked for national defence.... In fact, military expenditures, including budget articles connected with or depending on them, engulf about half the taxes paid to the Federal Government.

Realistically-minded observers note the contradiction between President Carter's persistent calls to fight inflation and the rapidly increasing military budget. Intensification of inflation in the United States in 1978 and early in 1975 can largely be explained by the relevant increase in the military budget, Perlo emphasizes.

U.S. FORCES FRG TO RESTORE INCREASE IN ARMS SPENDING

ID032350 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1014 GMT 3 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Washington, 3 October (TASS)--The United States has called the Federal German Government "to order" by again forcing it to confirm its "obligation" to increase military spending. Such, in the opinion of observers, is the main outcome of talks held here between Defense Secretary Harold Brown and West German Defence Minister Hans Apel. After the talks, which took place behind closed doors, Washington managed to compel Bonn to agree again to an annual inflation-proofed 3-percent increase in its military budget.

As is well known, the annual 3-percent "surcharge" on military budgets was foisted by the United States on its allies at last year's Washington session of the NATO Council. The worsened economic situation in the capitalist world since that date, the public protests against the arms race, and the exacerbation of socioeconomic and political contradictions compelled a number of West European governments, Bonn included, to review their position vis-a-vis the Washington "obligations." At the end of last month West German Defence Minister H. Apel told a group of journalists that it was planned to increase West German military spending by "only" 1.5 percent next year.

Such "audacity" evoked an explosion of indignation in official Washington. U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown sent Apel an urgent message in which in terms of an ultimatum he demanded a "real" increase in the military budget in accordance with the decisions of the NATO Council session. When this move failed to produce "the necessary impression" Apel was urgently summoned to Washington.

According to an AP report the "misunderstanding" which arose in the course of the "protracted negotiations" was "removed". The United States used the occasion to "exploit their advantage" and demand from the Federal Republic new even more extensive "obligations" to militarize the country. Thus, as AP testifies, the Pentagon boss stated straight out that the United States expects "leadership" from West Germany in implementing the NATO modernization program, and also its agreement to deployment on its territory of the new Pershing-2 tactical nuclear missiles.

PARTIES' PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANTS, CARTER'S STANDING VIEWED

LD031249 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 22 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[TASS correspondent O. Polyakovskiy dispatch: "United States: A Year Before the Elections"]

[Text] New York--A little more than a year is left before the U.S. presidential elections--that is, before the day when U.S. voters will have to decide who will be the incumbent of the White House for the next term.

More than a dozen U.S. politicians have announced their presidential ambitions and some have already managed to drop out of the group of potential candidates.

A particularly acute skirmish for the right to the presidential nomination has developed in the camp of the Republicans who lost control of the White House in 1976 and do not have an official aspirant to the supreme elective office like President J. Carter in the Democratic Party. Under the Constitution a President has the right to be elected twice to that post and, although the election campaign has not formally begun and J. Carter has not yet announced that he is running for the presidency, fund raising for his election campaign is in full swing.

Money in a U.S. election campaign is an important yardstick of a hopeful's "competitiveness" and fundraising--together with attempts to win popularity among the voters--is one of the chief concerns of the Republicans who are roving the entire country. Addressing voters, they are making diffuse promises on all sides, to solve virtually all the problems facing the country--provided they make it to the White House.

The hopefuls are making more specific pledges at meetings with representatives of big business who are generously supplying "their" candidates with money to continue the struggle. The acquisition of powerful supporters does not come equally easy for all. Thus the Republican Senator Lowell Weicker, having failed to enlist the necessary financial support, has dropped out of the game.

Announcing his decision to refrain from any further campaigning for the seat in the White House, he alluded to his poor showing in the public opinion polls. These polls, however, attest that Weicker ranked third in popularity in the list of Republican presidential contenders. His campaign organizers, the New York TIMES wrote, admitted that "money was the problem"

Among the Republicans' remaining candidates are P. Crane, the well-known conservative and member of the U.S. House of Representatives who in April last year already had $1.7 million in his campaign fund; J. Connally, former governor of Texas, and R. Reagan, former governor of California; G. Bush, former director of the CIA; and Senator R. Dole who in 1976 sought election to the post of vice president. H. Baker, leader of the Republicans in the Senate, has not yet announced that he will run but has repeatedly spoken of his intention to do so and G. Ford, the previous incumbent of the White House, is also seen as a potential candidate.

While focusing their criticism on President J. Carter, who is blamed for all the country's economic and political misfortunes, the Republicans "are not forgetting" each other. Thus, P. Crane's opponents have sought out a certain Juanita Barnett who participated in the campaign to get him elected to the House of Representatives. In an interview carried by virtually all U.S. newspapers Barnett recounted her recollections of the contender's "amours," accusing him of depravity and drunkenness. Crane hastened to refute this but...the "rule" of U.S. election politics is that even unsubstantiated accusations leave a stain on a candidate and helps his rivals.

In accordance with this "rule" blows are also being struck against the present incumbent of the White House. Those who find this to their advantage are whipping up in every way such "election issues" as, for instance the "Lance affair" or the conduct of J. Carter's brother Billy who, with his wife, is undergoing treatment for chronic alcoholism and has caused the President a great deal of worry with his surprise statements which have often generated a sensational ballyhoo. As far as the "Lance affair" is concerned, this banker from Georgia who was among the President's closest friends was brought to trial for illegal financial machinations.

But observers believe that the President's real Achilles heel is not the "Lance affair" but the country's economic and social problems which are deteriorating more and more and the present administration's inability to propose real ways of solving them. The government's anti-inflation, energy and other programs are not enjoying sufficient support and popularity either in the country at large or on Capitol Hill.

Moreover, J. Carter's administration is being accused of breaking the election promises with which he came to power and openly defending the interests of big business to the detriment of the living standards of millions of Americans. Among the broken promises are the pledges to cut back the U.S. military budget, to sharply restrict the export of U.S. arms, to take effective steps to improve the life of Negroes and other national minorities, to end discrimination against women and much, much more. The President's opponents have counted more than 100 such unfulfilled pledges.

As a result of all this the President's popularity, as borne out by the public opinion polls, is waning, although many aspects of his foreign policy activity enjoy, according to the polls, the support of the majority. Thus, for instance, a large percentage of Americans support ratification of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms signed in Vienna.

Dissatisfaction with the present administration--and public opinion polls once again attest to this--is confirmed by the fact that the President's main rivals from the Republican camp--P. Reagan, H. Baker and J. Connally--are ahead of the President or equal to him in popularity.

J. Carter's standing is also weakened by the fact, as Democratic Senator E. Kennedy said just recently, that his [Kennedy's] family is no longer objecting to his running for the presidency. As is known, the opposition of E. Kennedy's mother who endured the tragedy of losing two of her sons kept this prominent U.S. politician from entering the struggle for the White House seat. Addressing journalists, E. Kennedy declared that he does not at the present time consider himself a candidate, but at the same time he added meaningfully that he is worried about the state of affairs in the country. "If Kennedy decided to run, it would be his candidacy, in my view, that would be approved by the party convention," declared House Speaker T. O'Neill. In the opinion of Congressman F. Stark, if Kennedy and Carter emerge as alternatives, 90 percent of Democrats would favor the senator.

SOVIET-SINO DELEGATIONS HOLD ROUTINE PRELIMINARY MEETING

LD031445 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1435 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 3 Oct (TASS)--A routine preliminary meeting of the governments of the USSR and PRC took place in Moscow today.

COMMENTS ON YE JIANYING'S REPORT TO 29 SEP BEIJING MEETING

LD032134 Moscow TASS in English 2053 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

["Ye Jianying's Report in Connection With the 30th Jubilee of the PRC"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beijing, October 3, TASS--The XINHUA news agency circulated the text of the report delivered by Ye Jianying, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, at a meeting devoted to the 30th jubilee of the PRC in Beijing on September 29. He referred to the triumph of the Chinese revolution as a "major event of world politics after the second world war" and described it as a result of "reliance on one's own," and as a triumph of the "ideas of Mao Zedong."

In the report, the nationalist, petty bourgeois conceptions of Mao Zedong are presented as "Marxism-Leninism which has been developed in the practice of the Chinese revolution." Emphasized many times are the "never-fading services" of Mao Zedong, and promises are made "to firmly uphold and develop Mao Zedong's ideas as a scientific system."

For the first time in past twenty years the report at such a high official level gives a positive reference to the decisions of the CPS's Eighth Congress (September 1956) which adopted the general line of the building of socialism in the PRC. Only individual internal-political slogans and aims in the fields of the economy and culture are taken from those decisions, and the Congress' foreign-policy platform is fully omitted, just as its principled decision that "the CPC in all its activities is guided by Marxism-Leninism."

The report virtually acknowledges that the task, put forward by Chou Enlai at the end of 1964, to turn China into a "powerful socialist state with modern agriculture, modern industry, modern defence, and modern science and technology" has been frustrated by the Cultural Revolution.

According to the speaker, "struggle against revisionism and for preventing it was the motive for the launching of the Cultural Revolution." However, Ye Jianying points out, during the development of the campaign there was a departure from the principle of democratic centralism, and an erroneous course and erroneous methods of struggle were adopted, as the speaker put it, China "had later on to pay dearly" for "the really shocking and monstrous calamity." The report says that the country was plunged into "disunity and chaos", "into an atmosphere of bloody terror." Millions of people were subjected to most cruel reprisals, and a "dictatorship of the rotten and most dismal fascism with a tinge of feudalism" was being implanted in the country. Exclusively Lin Biao and the "gang of four" are being declared guilty of that, contrary to the documents of the CPC's ninth and tenth congresses which said that Mao Zedong "personally directed the great proletarian Cultural Revolution."

Ye Jianying called "to prevent relapses of such counterrevolutionary events and to ensure a sound development of the country." Underlying this, judging from everything, is the endeavour, while keeping the essence of Maoism, to rid it of the obviously bankrupt aims and theses.

The bulk of the report is devoted to substantiation of the aims of the "four modernisations," tasks concerning the "shift of the emphasis in the work of the party and the state" to the development of the productive forces. In this connection, Ye Jianying stated that China "still remains a comparatively backward country in the field of economy, technology and education."

The foreign policy activity of the Chinese People's Republic in the seventies is dovetailed in the report with the implementation of "the strategic idea of Mao Zedong about the three worlds," whose essence boils down to justifying China's allying with the most reactionary and aggressive imperialist quarters on an anti-Soviet and anti-socialist platform under the slogan of "joint struggle against the superpower hegemonism."

The unexceptionable idea in the report that, for its development, China needs peace is at variance with the policy of the Chinese Government on the international arena, its attacks on detente. This dangerous policy was, among others, reflected in the speech by the Chinese delegate at the United Nations which was delivered almost simultaneously with the report of Ye Jianying. The declarations contained in the report about supporting the national liberation movement, the assertions that China "will never lay claims to hegemony" clearly run counter to the official line of "a resolute support" for the regime of Pol Pot butchers overthrown by the Kampuchean people as well as to the methods of pressure, threats and territorial claims practiced by Beijing with regard to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and other states.

NOVOYE VREMYA COMMENTARY ON PRC'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY

LD031221 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian 1 Oct 79 pp 18-20 LD

[M. Galin article: "Thirty Years of the PRC: Some Results and Lessons"]

[Text] October 1 marks the 30th anniversary of the PRC's proclamation following the Chinese people's victorious struggle under Communist Party leadership. The path leading up to that day was long and arduous. The Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia showed Chinese working people the correct path of the struggle for national and social liberation. The first socialist country was also the first power to recognize China as an equal partner in the international arena and to liquidate the inequitable treaties imposed on China by the tsarist government. The Soviet Union always sided with the Chinese people at all stages of the many years of liberation struggle both against internal reaction and against the Japanese aggressors.

Today, reviewing the path which has been traveled, one cannot fail to recall the Chinese revolutionaries who contributed to that victory. Many of them sacrificed their lives for the triumph of the people's cause. One cannot fail to recall the Soviet communists and communists of other foreign countries who participated in the Chinese people's struggle and who devoted themselves wholeheartedly to the service of international duty.

It would be good to think that on this festival true Chinese patriots and all honest people will not pass with indifference the numerous monuments to Soviet-Chinese solidarity which are to be found throughout almost the whole of China. They include the "Arbor of Soviet-Chinese Friendship Sealed in Blood" which is hung about with red tropical flowers. It was built by the working people of Guangzhou (Canton) in memory of the Chinese and Soviet communists who were tortured by reactionaries after the defeat of the Canton commune in 1927. They also include the fraternal tombs of Soviet volunteer pilots in Wuhan and Wanxian. In the thirties they heroically defended China's skies against the Japanese aggressors. There are also the fraternal tombs of many thousands of Soviet soldiers who died in Manchuria in 1945 for the speediest defeat of the Japanese aggressors.

The Soviet Army's decisive contribution to the liberation of Manchuria is well known. This operation--brilliant in its strategic conception and operational accomplishment--was carried out by the Soviet Army in combat cooperation with the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Army and Chinese partisan detachments. Chinese communists with the aid of the USSR created a new political center--the Manchurian Revolutionary Base--on the territory of liberated Manchiria. Based there, the Chinese military units, numerically enhanced, trained and with adequate amounts of weapons and equipment from the Soviet Army, were able not only to resist the Chang Kai-shekists, who had launched a civil war, but also to defeat them. One cannot fail to recall all this on the eve of the PRC's 30th anniversary.

The working people's state set itself the goal of liquidating exploitation and national oppression, carrying out democratic transformations in the economy and culture and creating conditions for socialist building. These goals were dear to and understood by the people of the land of the soviets. That is why the USSR was not only the first country to recognize the PRC but also the first to establish relations of friendship and alliance with it which were sealed in the 30-year treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual aid signed 14 February 1950. [paragraph continues]

The treaty played a tremendous role not only in strengthening the young state's international position but also in averting imperialist aggression. It helped to block the plans to "export counterrevolution" being nurtured by U.S. imperialists and their allies, along with the remnants of the Chang Kai-shekists entrenched on Taiwan. Now, on the eve of the treaty's expiry, the current Chinese leadership has declared that historic document "obsolete" and has expressed its unwillingness to extend it. History and the Chinese people have yet to have their say about this step by the Beijing authorities. As regards the Soviet Union, it has invariably pursued and pursues now an internationalist course in relations with China.

The Soviet Union, as Beijing's leaders have admitted in the past, gave China "an unprecedented amount of aid" in industrialization, the scientific and technical revolution and in the development of culture. After the rehabilitation of the economy the Chinese Communist Party [CCP] in 1952 and 1953 devised a general line for a transitional period which provided for the creation of the foundations of socialism. Despite attempts by the CCP's rightwing-nationalist wing to counterpose to it a voluntarist course of "accelerated socialist building" this line was consolidated and developed at the 8th CCP Congress (September 1956).

The historic significance of the 8th congress lies in the fact that the line it adopted generally remains to this day the only scientifically based program of socialist building in China. The congress soberly evaluated the difficulties of the socialist revolution in that country, where a backward peasantry comprised 85 percent of the population, where patriarchal, precapitalist forms of management prevailed, where the working class comprised a meager minority both of the population and of the Communist Party and where, finally, feudal and petit bourgeois nationalist and great-Han ideology had a broad social base.

Taking all this into account, the 8th CCP Congress stressed: "Without the great international solidarity of the proletariat of all countries and without the support of international revolutionary forces the victory of socialism in our country is impossible, or if victory is won, then it will be impossible, to consolidate it."

The congress devoted particular attention to the need to combat "any manifestations of the dangerous trends of great-power chauvinism and bourgeois nationalism." But his did not have any effect--after a short time this very same chauvinism and antinationalism became the dominant ideology of the CCP's Maoist wing.

The 8th congress also outlined the general directions of PRC foreign policy on the basis of Marxist-Leninist conclusions that were the Chinese communists' creative contribution to the theory of scientific communism. The congress pointed out the need "to continue strengthening and intensifying the eternal and inviolable fraternal friendship with the great Soviet Union and all countries of people's democracy" as the top-priority task.

In summing up the 30 years which the PRC has traveled and interpreting the tragic events of the past two decades, which according to some Chinese leaders "were devastating and incomparably worse than the first decade," any reasonably objective person either inside and outside China cannot fail to conclude that the successful advancement along the path of progress in the first decade was not accidental. It was the logical consequence of the CCP's course which generally followed the Marxist-Leninist line in domestic and foreign policy. These successes and China's progress were inalienably linked with the enormous help of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and with the PRC's peace-loving foreign policy in that period.

The gradual strengthening of the positions of nationalist and hegemonist forces, whose ideologue and leader was Mao Zedong, and the shift in the domestic and foreign policy course which those forces managed to accomplish at the end of the fifties are the source of the zigzags and vacillations, of the unprecedented tragedy of hundreds of millions of people--the tragedy of the "great leap forward" and the "people's communes" and the tragedy of the "Cultural Revolution" which swept the country like a fiendish whirwind, destroying material possessions, wrecking people's lives and crippling their spirits and minds. Who knows how many decades it will take before the deep wounds are healed and stop bleeding! They were inflicted on the people by Mao Zedong and the nationalist reactionary forces grouped around him.

Setting theselves the goal of "winning" the hearts of the Chinese and of making them the "willing buffaloes" and "rust-resistant screws" of Chairman Mao and his regime of personal power, the Maoists disorganized the country's life. China's hegemonist, expansionist policy had no less devastating consequences for the Chinese people.

This policy turned everything upside down. Friends were designated enemies. Those who had spent decades plundering and humiliating China--the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists--were elevated to the rank of friends and allies. Suddenly they were found to have "many coincident and common interests and goals."

The contrast between the first decade and the subsequent decade is striking. It is easily traced both in the general political sphere and in the sphere of the economy, culture and the people's well-being. Only by the "art of political maneuver is the current Chinese leadership able to extoll the "wisdom and correctness of the thoughts of Mao Zedong." Only by comparison with the recent years of "Cultural Revolution's" excesses and total economic collapse can the changes in the country in the process of stabilizing the economy be seen as positive. As Hua Guofeng has said, current achievements in the economic sphere "are achievements of a restorative nature." In other words, they are overcoming the disastrous effects of the activity of the leadership headed by Mao Zedong and also, to use the language of the current PRC leaders, of their own "insufficiently prudent measures" and ateempts to implement a "new great leap forward," "expedite the four modernizations" and "put the cart before the horse" and so forth.

Indeed, by depleting the civil sectors of the economy and lowering the people's standard of living, and by taking advantage of covert and overt assistance from aggressive military-industrial circles in the West, China has become a nuclear power in the last 20 years. As for the PRC's successes in nuclear energy research for peaceful purposes, they relate only to the first decade.

Yes, a number of military industry sectors have been developed in China and oil extraction has increased too. But this has not altered the general economic situation. According to State Council Vice Premier Li Xiannian, it is fraught with the threat of "economic crisis." Somewhat earlier the PRC party and government head had described the economic situation as being "on the brink of disaster." The machinations of Lin Biao and the notorious "gang of four," who are currently blamed for everything, are not the only cause of this. It is caused--and the Chinese leaders are perfectly well aware of this whatever they may say publicly--by the fact that the Maoist domestic and foreign policy course is erroneous and antipopular. It is caused by the expansionist policy and the policy of undermining peace and detente. It is caused by the total militarization being carried out for hegemonist purposes.

Indeed it is no secret that, although China is near the bottom of the league table in terms of per capita GNP and per capita income is barely $140 per annum, it is nevertheless number three in the world in terms of military expenditure.

If Beijing insists on indiscriminately citing the thesis "practice is the criterion of truth" then it ought to admit that the practice of the PRC's first decade of existence (practice, of course, in the Marxist sense of the world) and the practice of the two subsequent decades have provided a crystal-clear answer to the question: What is the truth? The truth is Marxism-Leninism, scientific socialism and the international experience of building socialism. The antithesis of the truth is Maoism, social chauvinism, barracks "socialism" with its "great leaps forward," "people's communes," "cultural revolutions," "campaigns of class struggle" and so on and so forth. This is the conclusion arrived at by a scientific application of the thesis "practice is the criterion of truth!"

Experience suggests something else. If the current Chinese leadership were indeed realistically formulating plans to transform the country into a powerful socialist state with a modern industry, agriculture, science, technology, culture and defense and did not link these plans to hegemonist goals, then it would be pursuing a different policy. Above all it would have stopped depleting and dissipating limited resources on the country's militarization and on subversive work against neighbors. Like the other countries of socialism it would be interested in a peaceful international situation--in other words, one favoring creation. If this were the case, Chinese military delegations would not be scouring Western arsenals in search of arms, and in fact Beijing would be making an effort to develop mutually advantageous cooperation with all countries and to establish friendly relations with neighboring states. The real policy, however, is very different from all this. This is indicated by the documents of the summer 1979 session of the Chinese parliament (NPC) and also by Beijing's actions.

The world press reports that leaflets are being distributed in the country urging condemnation of Maoism and a return to the general line of the Eighth CCP Congress. There are demonstrations by working people driven to despair by the lawlessness and oppression. These are the first signs that the people are stirring and expressing displeasure at the mass terror and the purge and persecution campaigns.

The authorities are still making wide use of Maoist tactics--they are distracting the people's attention from domestic difficulties by inflaming chauvinist passions, intimidating people with the "external threat" and cultivating enmity toward the USSR and other neighboring countries, in particular Vietnam. But these tactics are beginning to misfire. This also forces the PRC leaders to maneuver and pose as lovers of peace and fighters against "hegemonism."

The aggressive war which Beijing unleashed against Socialist Vietnam did not bring the Chinese leadership any laurels. And the new threats against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are backfiring against Beijing's prestige. Its leaders bear the mark of shame as a result of their support for the barbaric Pol Pot regime overthrown by the Kampuchean people and Pinochet's fascist dictatorship in Chile, their courting of the enemies of the national liberation movement in Africa, Asia and Latin America and their desire to create at any price an antisocialist, anti-Soviet alliance with the aggressive forces of Washington, Tokyo and the NATO countries.

Socialist countries' jubilees are normally celebrated as big festivals of labor and victory, friendship and solidarity. The jubilee celebrations inspire even greater confidence in the future and demonstrate to the people that they are the masters of their own country and of its happiness. This is how the revolution anniversaries were celebrated during Beijing's first decade. Things are different today.

The political atmosphere in the country is far from festive. It bears the mark of uncertainty about the future. The crisis of confidence between people and leadership, the fierce factional struggle at the top--these are what characterize the situation in China today. In the cities alone over 20 million people, mostly young people, are out of work. More than 100 million are regularly without sufficient food. These figures were quoted at a conference by Li Xiannian, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the PRC State Council. "People are dissatisfied," he summed up.

Of course, Chinese working people will celebrate the formation of the PRC and associate with it good memories of the first decade and hopes for the future. But one way or another the PRC's 30th anniversary gives the Chinese people and their friends abroad cause for profound reflection: on the courses of the revolution's victory and on the factors which contributed to this victory; on the reasons for the country's successful advance along the path of building a new life in the first decade; also, on the reasons for and lessons of the tragic zigzag in development dating back to the end of the fifties.

These reflections show the conclusion that nationalist vacillation, departure from Marxism-Leninism and the refusal to study and creatively apply the experience of real socialism represent an immense danger to the cause of socialism.

In this connection I would like to recall the first words of L.I. Brezhnev to the effect that "relations between the USSR and China have by no means always been what they are today.... There have been good times in Soviet-Chinese relations. There have been relations natural to socialist states. And we believe that the objective interests of both our countries' peoples and the laws of history will ultimately prevail over subjective political distortions, and that Soviet-Chinese friendship will be restored."

The Soviet Union has always attached and still attaches great significance to relations with the PRC. Our country sincerely wishes to improve them and has repeatedly come forward with concrete initiatives. The USSR advocates a principled line: The establishment of good-neighborly relations is in keeping with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples, the interests of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

JAPANESE PRESS CRITICIZED OVER SHIKOTAN ISLAND ISSUE

OW040325 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 3 Oct 79 OW

[Report by Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Japan Polyanskiy on 2 October flatly refused to accept a Japanese Foreign Ministry protest against Soviet action on its territory, Shikotan Island, stating that the protest represents an outrageous interference in Soviet domestic affairs. As has clearly been reported by Japanese newspapers and news agencies, when Ambassador Polyanskiy called at the Japanese Foreign Ministry that day an attempt was made to drag the ambassador into a totally meaningless, abstract, theoretical debate on the title to the so-called northern territories. However, it is indisputable that these territories belong to the Soviet Union.

The Foreign Ministry attempt to open debate with the ambassador failed but it was taken up by Japanese newspapers. Of course, Japan's newspapers can freely criticize the Soviet Union in many ways; however, this only harms relations between Japan and the Soviet Union. By carrying totally unfounded accounts, the Japanese newspapers are not only sowing the seeds of hatred among the Japanese people but also stirring up a sense of vigilance among the Soviet people against the activities of a specific class in Japan.

Will all this fuss by Japan's newspapers do any good to the promotion of mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and Japan, detente in the Far East and efforts for peace? The answer is simply "no."

Japan talks about inconsistency of speech and action on the part of the Soviet Union. However, it is Japan's policy toward the Soviet Union that is truly inconsistent. Japan says it is pursuing goodneighborliness with the Soviet Union. However, this is mere lipservice. It has actually concluded with China a treaty which is directed against the Soviet Union. Japan also shows readiness to join in the formation of an extensive, multilateral, anti-Soviet military alliance. In particular, it is reinforcing its military forces in Hokkaido and conducting a series of exercises with the Soviet Union as its imaginary enemy.

In an undisguisedly intimidating tone, some newspapers have even said that Japan might reconsider its economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. It is wrong to think that the Soviet Union is more in need of economic cooperation than Japan is. The Soviet Union has sufficient means to develop resources for itself and in the international context not a few partners have actively responded to the Soviet offer for mutually beneficial economic cooperation.

The recent eighth Japan-Soviet joint economic committee meeting in Moscow confirmed that there are ample possibilities for developing the two countries' economic cooperation. The outcome of the committee meeting testified to the fact that the real benefit of Soviet-Japan interchanges is attainable not by encouraging farfetched arguments hampering the promotion of their relations but by cooperating in a spirit of mutual understanding and goodneighborliness.

JAPANESE CP EXPOSES ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN

LD031520 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, October 3, TASS--A propaganda campaign hostile to the Soviet Union is continuing in Japan on the eve of elections to the lower chamber of the Japanese parliament.

It was started around the "information" dished up by Washington about an alleged "increase in Soviet military presence" in the Kuril islands belonging to the USSR.

Addressing a cabinet meeting, head of the National Defence Agency Ganri Yamashita, presented to the cabinet a report cooked up in the corridors of Japanese and U.S. intelligence services on a strengthening of the Soviet armed forces on the islands of the south Kuril chain, which allegedly constitutes a serious threat to Japan.

Japan's Foreign Ministry also made its contribution to the provocative propaganda outcry being whipped up in that country. The so-called blue paper on diplomatic questions issued by Japan's Foreign Ministry contains malicious inventions about the Soviet Union and unfounded claims to the USSR's territory.

The Communist Party of Japan gave a resolute rebuff and exposed the fresh sordid provocations of Washington and Tokyo in a statement published today by the newspaper AKAHATA. Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, H. Tachiki, writes that the true aims of the Yamashita report, which was prepared on the eve of the general parliamentary elections scheduled for October 7, is an attempt of the government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party to deceive the electorate, to distract the attention of the people from the acute problems facing the country.

At the same time, H. Tachiki points out, the current anti-Soviet campaign is closely linked with the intrigues of the reactionary forces declaring for enhancing the country's militarization, stepping up joing Japanese-U.S. military exercises, knocking together a military alliance between the USA, Japan and South Korea. It is noteworthy that under cover of the campaign on the alleged "mounting threat from the north", a batch of the latest F-15 eagle fighter-bombers was sent on September 30 to Kadena Air Force Base in Okinawa.

In conclusion, H. Tachiki stresses that the country's progressive forces must give a resolute rebuff to the intrigues of Japan's ruling circles and calls for a policy directed at maintaining peace in Asia.

PATOLICHEV RECEIVES JAPANESE BUSINESSMAN

LD031658 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 3, TASS--Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Nikolay Patolichev received today Eshizo Ikeda, president of the Board of Directors of the Japanese firm Mitsui.

They discussed business ties between Soviet foreign trade organisations and this firm and its participation in Soviet-Japanese commercial and economic cooperation.

MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW ON WAY TO NEW YORK

LD031625 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "En Route for United States"]

[Text] Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren, who is on his way to the 34th UN General Assembly Session, was in Moscow 27 through 28 September en route for New York.

AFGHANISTAN'S AMIN LAUDS SOVIET ASSISTANCE

ID021716 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 2 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Hafizollah Amin, the head of the Afghan Government, speaking to representatives of a number of Pashtun tribes, condemned the fabrications and false allegations against the people's order being disseminated by the enemies of the revolution. Although certain circles abroad openly support their puppets among the counterrevolutionary elements, he said, the people of Afghanistan have good friends. The Soviet Union provides us with disinterested fraternal assistance, based on the principles of respecting the independence and traditions of Afghanistan.

AFGHAN WORKERS' SUPPORT FOR REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES NOTED

ID302212 Moscow in Pashto to Afghanistan 1430 GMT 30 Sep 79 ID

[Text] IZVESTIYA correspondent Rashidov reports that Afghanistan's workers are expressing satisfaction with the decision to form a commission to draft the country's constitution led by Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister.

The number of committees for the defense of the revolution and the number of voluntary groups safeguarding the revolutionary movement increases daily.

The Kabul TIMES writes that in Helmand Province, Arghandab District, 40 committees have been formed with a total membership of 4,000 persons. There are slogans and posters displayed in industrial enterprises, offices and educational institutions of Kabul and other cities which state that every revolution should defend itself [words indistinct].

VISIT OF AFGHAN RELIGIOUS LEADERS REPORTED

ID040027 Moscow TASS in English 2156 GMT 3 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, October 3, TASS--A delegation of religious leaders of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has completed its two-week visit to the Soviet Union, undertaken on the invitation of the Muslim Board for Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The representative group of Muslim clergymen was led by Abdul Aziz Sadek, chairman of the ulema's council of Afghanistan.

The guests spent most of the time in Uzbekistan, visited its capital--Tashkent, the (?industrial town of) Margelan, famous for its silks. In the ancient towns of Bukhara and Samarkand they visited many Islamic monuments honoured by Muslims. The delegation spent several days in Moscow and Leningrad.

The Afghan religious leaders visited mosques, religious educational establishments, had meetings with fellow-believers. They also had talks with workers and farmers, with statesmen and public leaders. During these meetings the guests spoke about the great impression produced upon them by the successes achieved in various spheres of the Soviet Union's economy and culture, noted with satisfaction the full-bloodedness of the religious life of their co-believers.

The delegation flew back to Kabul tonight.

PRAVDA REPORTS SPEECHES, PROCEEDINGS AT KNUFNS CONGRESS

LD031455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Congress Completed"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 September--The Second Congress of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] has ended in Phnom Penh's (Chadomuk) Hall. Over 500 delegates representing all of the country's provinces and all strata of the Kampuchean population participated in its work. They summarized the results of the activity of the front and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council in eliminating the grave consequences of the rule of the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary dictatorship, adopted decisions relating to the further normalization of life in the republic and determined the basic directions of the country's political and socioeconomic development.

A report was delivered at the congress by Heng Samrin, chairman of the KNUFNS Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council. He noted the historic significance of the creation of the United Front, which united all Kampuchea's revolutionary and patriotic forces to combat the antipopular reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime fed by the Beijing expansionists.

Since the historic victory in January 1979, the speaker stressed, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has achieved considerable successes in the military, political, economic, and cultural spheres.

The remnants of the Pol Pot army has been defeated in the northwest, southwest and northeast regions of the country and about 50,000 Pol Pot bandits have been destroyed and millions of people liberated. State organs of power have been created throughout the country. The task of strengthening organizationally the mass social organizations reflecting the interests of all strata of the population is being successfully fulfilled.

The antipopular Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique undermined the very foundations of the country's economy. Efforts are now being made to revive economic life in Kampuchea and supply the population with food.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea, Heng Samrin said, is making an active contribution to the consolidation of peace and security in Southeast Asia. Friendship and cooperation with Vietnam and Laos are being strengthened. Thanks to the support of the socialist community countries, the international position of Kampuchea, which has already been recognized by 31 states and national liberation movements, has been strengthened.

On behalf of the KNUFNS Central Committee and the entire Kampuchean people Heng Samrin expressed gratitude to the peoples and governments of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries which are rendering selfless aid to the Kampuchean people in building a new Kampuchea.

Speaking at the congress, Hun Sen, member of the KNUFNS Central Committee and foreign minister, stressed that Beijing used the corrupt Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique with the aim of turning Kampuchea into a testing ground for realising its reactionary doctrines. At the present time, he stressed, the Chinese authorities are trying to unite the remnants of the broken reactionary forces in order to hinder the building of a peaceful life in Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

Hun Sen noted that despite the opposition of the Beijing expansionists and the forces of imperialism, Kampuchea's prestige is constantly growing in the world arena.

The congress delegates unanimously approved the KNUFNS provisional charter. The document points out that KNUFNS is a mass organization of the Kampuchean people which opposes the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and imperialists and reactionaries of all types. It fights in defense of independence and for national liberation, the building of a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and nonalined Kampuchea following the road to socialism and makes an active contribution to the strengthening of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

The congress elected a new KNUFNS Central Committee consisting of 35 people. Heng Samrin was elected as chairman of the Front Central Committee and Yos Por was elected General Secretary.

RASHIDOV MEETS PHAM VAN DONG ON STOPOVER IN TASKHENT

LD021456 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Pham Van Dong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who had been here on a stopover en route from Iraq, today left Tashkent for home. The guest was met and seen off at the airport by Rashidov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, and other officials.

VIETNAM'S VO CHI CONG LEAVES FOR HOME AFTER MOSCOW STOPOVER

LD041039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "En Route for Home"]

[Text] Vo Chi Cong, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who stopped over in the USSR on his way home after visiting Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, left Moscow for Hanoi on 1 October.

DEPARTING MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER SENDS TELEGRAM TO KOSYGIN

LD021013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "From Aboard an Aircraft"]

[Text] A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has received a telegram from Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn aboard his aircraft, which says: "On leaving the Soviet Union I would like to take this opportunity to thank uou and the government and people of the Soviet Union for an extremely pleasant stay in your great country.

"I was deeply touched by the warm and generous hospitality extended to me and my delegation and also the friendliness which we met everywhere we went--Leningrad, Moscow, Tashkent and Samarkand. I highly appreciate the personal interest which you took in my visit. "The talks I held with his excellency Mr. L.I. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and with you were frank and friendly and I believe that they were very useful and mutually advantageous. I am confident that they contributed to a better understanding and evaluation of the policy pursued by our countries and I hope that they will serve to strengthen the good relations already existing between our two countries."

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF DELEGATION LED BY BREZHNEV TO GDR

Departure of Delegation

LD040942 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity party of Germany, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR, a Soviet party and government delegation led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Berlin today on an official friendly visit on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the GDR.

The delegation includes Gromyko, Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Chernenko, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary; Tikhonov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; and Abrasimov, CPSU Central Committee member and USSR ambassador to the GDR.

At Vnukovo Airport, which was decorated with the state flag of the Soviet Union, the delegation was seen off by Grishin, Kosygin, Suslov, Ustinov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Demichev, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee secretaries; Bugayev, Vatchenko, Maltsev, Pavlov, Pegov, Tsunakov and Shchelokov, CPSU Central Committee members; Georgadze, Tsvigun and Tsinev, CPSU Central Committee candidate members; Bogolubov, Churbanov, members of the Central Auditing Commission; Brezhnev and Korniyenko, USSR first deputy ministers; Losev, general director of TASS; and Samoteykin, referent for the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Among those present were Grabowski, the GDR charge d' affaires in the USSR, and diplomatic staff of the embassy.

Zamyatin, CPSU Central Committee member and head of a CPSU Central Committee Department; Aleksandrov, CPSU Central Committee candidate member and aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Blatov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and aide to the CPSU general secretary; and Mogilevets, deputy administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee, left with the delegation.

Overflight Message to Poland

LD041002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] We have just received a report that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium en route from Moscow to Berlin, has sent a telegram from aboard the aircraft to Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; and Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

The telegram states: Flying over the territory of the Polish People's Republic, we send you, dear comrades, Polish communists and all the fraternal Polish people, cordial greetings and wishes for the prosperity of socialist Poland. We are convinced that the fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation between our countries will continue to develop successfully for the benefit of the Soviet and Polish peoples, in the interests of the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the entire socialist community.

Arrival in GDR

LD041044 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

["Warm Cordial Welcome"--TASS headline]

[Text] Berlin, October 4, TASS--The TASS special correspondents report:

The streets of the capital of the GDR put on their bright holiday attire: The first socialist state on German soil is 30 years old. A Soviet party and government delegation, headed by Leonid Brezhnev, arrived here today on an official friendly visit for the jubilee celebrations on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR.

"Welcome, Dear Soviet Friends", "We Warmly Welcome Comrade Brezhnev", "Long Live the Eternal Inviolable Friendship Between the GDR and the USSR", and "Long Live the CPSU" proclaim slogans and streamers of tens of thousands of Berliners who are welcoming the Soviet guests.

The national flags of the USSR and the GDR are flying from Schoenefeld Air Terminal. The special air liner, carrying the Soviet delegation, is landing there.

Leonid Brezhnev and the members of the delegation were cordially, fraternally welcomed at the steps of the airliner by Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the GDR.

Among the welcoming party were members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Hermann Axen, Joachim Hermann, Heinz Hoffmann, Gerhard Grueneberg, Horst Sindermann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Nuckenberger, Konrad Nauman, Alfred Neumann, Albert Norden, Harry Tisch, Paul Verner, Kurt Hager, Willi Stoph, Friedrich Ebert, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Werner Walde, Horst Dohlus, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Inge Lange, Margarete Mueller, Gerhard Schuerer, Werner Jarowinsky, leaders of the National Council of the National Front of the GDR, members of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the republic, and representatives of public organizations. Also present were members of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Ambassador to the GDR Petr Abrasimov, who is on the delegation, and the commander-in-chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany General of the Army Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy.

Young Pioneers presented flowers to Leonid Brezhnev, the members of the delegation Andrey Gromyko, Konstantin Chernenko, Nikolay Tikhonov, Konstantin Rusakov and the other Soviet guests.

A guard of honour was drawn up on the occasion. The chief of the guard reported to the head of the Soviet party and government delegation. An artillery salute of nations was fired. The national anthems of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic were played. Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker inspected the ranks of the guard of honour. The distinguished guests from the Soviet Union and the leaders of the GDR were warmly cheered by representatives of the working people of the GDR capital, staff members of the embassy of the USSR and other Soviet institutions in the fraternal country.

The welcoming ceremony was concluded by a march past of the guard of honour. Leonid Brezhnev, Erich Honecker, the members of the delegation and the leaders of the GDR entered the motor cars and escorted by motorcycle outriders proceeded to the city. Along the route of the delegation to the residence allocated them they were warmly cheered by tens of thousands of Berliners.

GDR 30TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED IN USSR

Moscow Meeting

LD032100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A festive meeting of representatives of the working people of Moscow took place in the Hall of Columns in the House of Unions today on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the GDR. On the platform were Suslov, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary; Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leading officials of ministries and departments; military commanders; and representatives of party, administrative and public organizations. A delegation of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, led by Thieme, the society's secretary general, was also present.

A report was delivered by Lapin, chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet Society of Friendship with the GDR and chairman of a state committee of the USSR, who noted that the GDR, under the leadership of the SED, has absorbed the best revolutionary traditions of the German workers' movement. It has invariably followed in all its practical activities the principles of proletarian internationalism. Applying the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, the GDR is successfully building a developed socialist society. Over the years of people's rule, the republic has placed itself among the 10 leading industrial countries of the world. The report cited many examples of beneficial and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries.

The meeting was also addressed by Ott, GDR Ambassador to the USSR, who said that the news of the forthcoming visit of a Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade Brezhnev has been welcomed by the working people of the GDR with great enthusiasm, joy and pride. We communists and all the working people of the GDR, the ambassador said, are convinced that this visit will provide a powerful impulse to the further consolidation and intensification of our unbreakable fraternal alliance. The people of the GDR will give a warm and joyful reception to Comrade Brezhnev--an outstanding leader of Lenin's party and country and a political figure whose name is inseparably linked with the struggle for peace and security throughout the world and with the constant growth of the influence of socialism on the course of international events.

The ambassador stressed that the communists and all working people of the republic will continue to protect and cherish their historic achievement: friendship with the Soviet Union.

GDR Ambassador's Reception

LD040033 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Today GDR Ambassador Harry Ott organized a reception on the occasion of the GDR anniversary jubilee. At the reception were Comrades Grishin, Kapitonov, Katushev and other officials. Also present was a delegation from the German-Soviet Friendship Society.

GRISHIN SEES OFF SED'S NAUMANN AFTER VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD040913 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Text] Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin SED District Directorate, left for home yesterday, having been in Moscow on a friendly visit. At the airport the guest was seen off by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and Moscow party Gorkom executives. The farewell party included H. Ott, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR.

HUNGARIAN ARMED FORCES DAY MARKED

Ustinov Greetings

LD031609 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Hungarian Defense Minister Army General Comrade L. Czinege

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I cordially congratulate you and the entire personnel of the Hungarian People's Army on the occasion of Hungarian Armed Forces Day.

Hungarian soldiers have arrived at their holiday with high indicators in combat and political training, and in the strengthening of military discipline. Soviet Army and Navy servicemen rejoice wholeheartedly at the successes of their combat friends, seeing them as a new contribution to strengthening the defense might of the Hungarian People's Republic and the states of the Warsaw Pact.

On this significant day I wish the personnel of the Hungarian People's Army further successes in strengthening the defense capability of their motherland and of the socialist community countries.

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

Hungarian Embassy Reception

LD031607 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Text] Maj Gen A. Halasz, Army and Air Force Attache at the Hungarian Embassy in the USSR, held a reception on the occasion of Hungarian Armed Forces Day.

Present at the reception were Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister; Army General S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services; Army General S.K. Tsvigun, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; Lt Gen G.A. Borisov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry External Relations Directorate; other generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces, and also Great Patriotic War veterans who participated in the fighting for the liberation of Hungary and representatives of the public.

Among the guests were army, navy and air force attaches at the USSR embassies of a number of foreign states.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KARAMANLIS VISIT TO USSR

Soviet-Greek Declaration

ID032054 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 3 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, October 3, TASS--Follows the text of the Soviet-Greek declaration.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Hellenic Republic,

Being deeply convinced that steady progress in the strengthening of friendly relations and development of all-round mutually advantageous cooperation between them meets the interests of the Soviet and Greek peoples and makes an important contribution to the maintenance of peace and international security.

Fully resolved to continue and make more active this progress, which corresponds to the goals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations Organisation, to the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as well as to the generally recognized norms of international law,

Wishing to strengthen cooperation between them in the political, economic, cultural and scientific fields, and to further deepen friendship, respect, trust, and mutual understanding between the two countries,

Are stating as follows:

1. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Hellenic Republic will follow the policy of friendship, goodneighbourliness, peaceful coexistence, and mutually advantageous cooperation and strictly apply in relations between them the Charter of the United Nations Organisation and the declaration of principles, contained in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

2. The sides will develop and expand relations and cooperation between them in the political, economic, technical, cultural and scientific fields on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders, equality, noninterference in the internal affairs of each other, and on the basis of mutual interests.

3. They will scrupulously observe in relations between them the principles of non-use of force or threat of force in all its manifestations, and of settling disputes peacefully.

4. Pointing out that economic, industrial, and technical cooperation is one of the substantial foundations of relations between the two countries, the sides will exert necessary efforts to promote its development in diverse forms on a mutually advantageous and long-term basis, and will also expand the economic, trade, industrial and technical cooperation which has already been established.

5. The sides intend to develop, relying on the gained experience and with due consideration for the most promising directions and projects, scientific and technical cooperation in various fields of agriculture, environmental protection, power development, and geology.

6. They will encourage a higher qualitative level of exchanges in the field of culture, art, education, science, sports, tourism, which accords with the traditional feelings of respect and friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Greece.

7. Noting the special importance of the meetings and negotiations between the representatives of the governments of the two countries, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Parliament of Greece, as well as between ministries and departments of the Soviet Union, on the one hand, and the respective ministries of Greece, on the other, in determining the forms of their cooperation, the sides will continue the practice of exchanging views on questions of bilateral relations in different fields.

8. Deeming it necessary to take steps aimed at making the detente comprehensive and universal in scope, the Soviet Union and Greece come out for the implementation of all the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe by all of its participants, and will contribute to the consolidation of the process of international detente in order to give it concrete, durable and stable content.

9. The Soviet Union and Greece, aware of the danger of the arms race for the cause of peace, will do everything possible to put an end to it. They will contribute to the adoption of resolute measures to achieve the goal of universal and complete disarmament both in the field of conventional and nuclear armaments under strict and effective international control. For this purpose, both sides will take all possible measures to ensure the success of the negotiations aimed at limiting armaments and achieving disarmament.

10. With a view to contributing to the maintenance of peace, consolidation of international security and development of bilateral relations, the sides will cooperate within the frameworks of international organisations and conferences on problems of mutual interest, as well as extend the practice of the already existing regular political consultations between the ministries of foreign affairs of the two countries and exchanges of opinions at different levels. They will be held on all problems on which the sides deem it useful to exchange opinions, including questions pertaining to the relaxation of international tensions, disarmament, implementation of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the multilateral negotiations now being held within the frameworks of the United Nations Organisation.

11. In the event of situations, which, in the opinion of both sides, are fraught with a danger to peace, violation of peace, or cause international tension, both governments will enter into contact with each other with a view to exchanging opinions on what could be undertaken to improve the situation.

12. The present declaration does not in any way affect the commitments of both sides arising from the previous international agreements concluded by them.

Moscow, October 2, 1979.

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

A. Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

For the Hellenic Republic

K. Karamanlis, prime minister

Karamanlis Statement to Journalists

ID032210 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 3 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, October 3, TASS--I have a very good impression of the stay in Moscow. I did not expect to be accorded such a hearty welcome. I would like to express satisfaction with the results of the talks. They were very useful and sincere on both sides, Konstandinos Karamanlis, the prime minister of Greece, told journalists. He is now in the USSR on an official visit. I made sure of the good intentions of the Soviet leadership as regards the development of contacts with Greece in all fields, he pointed out. I think that as a result of the visit and the talks we are opening new ways in the development of our relations.

Departure for Leningrad

ID032006 Moscow TASS in English 1843 GMT 3 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, October 3, TASS--Today, the Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis, now in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government, left Moscow for Leningrad.

At the Vnukov Airport, decked out with the national flags of Greece and the Soviet Union, Konstandinos Karamanlis was seen off by Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin, the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko, Minister of Culture Petr Demichev. Also present were USSR ministers Timofey Guzhenko, Valentin Mesyats, Chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations Semen Skachkov, Head of Management of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Mikhail Smirtyukov, deputy ministers of the USSR Viktor Maltsev, Yuriy Mamsurov, Nikolay Ogarkov, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow Soviet Vladimir Promyslov, TASS General Director Sergey Losev, Head of the Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Dmitriy Nikiforov and other officials.

At present at the airport were diplomats from the Embassy of Greece in the USSR, heads of the diplomatic missions of a number of countries accredited in the USSR and representatives of the working people of Moscow.

A guard of honour from the troops of the Moscow garrison was lined up on the tarmac. Aleksey Kosygin and Konstandinos Karamanlis made a tour of inspection of the guard of honour. National anthems of the Hellenic Republic and the Soviet Union were performed.

Together with K. Karamanlis, left Greek officials who accompany him as well as Ambassador of the Hellenic Republic to the USSR P. Kaloyeras.

On the Soviet side, head of the Hellenic Government is accompanied by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Vladimir Kirillin, General Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Igor Yezhov and Soviet Ambassador to the Hellenic Republic Vladimir Kaboshkin.

In the morning, the Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic K. Karamanlis gave a luncheon. The luncheon was attended by Aleksey Kosygin, Andrey Gromyko, Mikhail Solomentsev and other officials. Konstandinos Karamanlis and Aleksey Kosygin exchanged friendly toasts. The guest saw the sights of the Moscow Kremlin. He visited the Armory, and the exhibition "The Diamond Fund of the USSR".

Arrival in Leningrad

ID032006 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 3 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Leningrad, October 3, TASS--The prime minister of Greece, Konstandinos Karamanlis, who is now in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government arrived in Leningrad today. Yeoryios Rallis, Greek minister of foreign affairs, and other officials arrived together with him.

The guests are being accompanied in the tour by Vladimir Kirillin, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Igor Yezhov, general secretary of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At the Leningrad airport decked out with the flags of Greece, the USSR, and the Russian Federation, the prime minister of Greece was met by Lev Zaykov, the mayor of Leningrad.

In the Victory Square Konstandinos Karamanlis laid flowers at the monument to the defenders of Leningrad during the years of the Second World War.

EEC EXPANSION THREATENS DETENTE, WORKING-CLASS INTERESTS

ID031605 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 39, 21 Sep 79 pp 18-20 ID

[Second article in series by V. Lavrenov: "The Common Market: What Lies Behind the EEC's Expansion"]

[Excerpt] Military Integration?

Cooperation among anti-imperialist forces assumes special significance because the expansion of the Common Market not only creates socio-economic problems. It also has a military aspect. Since the failure of plans to create a European defense community in the fifties, NATO and certain EEC circles have not abandonned their attempts at military integration of the community. On the initiative of the NATO Eurogroup the so-called Europeap Independent Programming Group was formed in November 1975. The appearance of this organ--formally independent of NATO--is a move along the dangerous road of coordinating the activities of the "Nine's" military-industrial complexes. Arms standardization is planned and military links between the countries and institutions of the "Nine" and NATO are being strengthened.

The rightwing forces in the community are also striving to link together the entry into the Common Market of new countries and their relationship with NATO. In the estimation of von Hassel of the West German Christian Democratic Union, Greece's entry into the EEC will promote the strengthening of NATO. "The community," the TRIBUNE D'ALIEMAGNE newspaper noted, "recognizes that it is necessary for Spain (like Portugal and Greece) to join--this will make it possible to guarantee stability and security in Mediterranean Europe (NATO's southern flank)."

The planned strengthening of NATO's southern flank with three prospective EEC member countries generates anxiety in the democratic community. Leftwing and democratic forces in the community see this as a real threat to the policy of detente and disarmament and to positve changes in Europe. Their fight against the rightwing forces' antipopular plans will gain in scope if all the antimonopoly movements in EEC countries rally together. The facts testify, West European communists believe, that the socialist and social democratic parties, however influential they may be, are in no position on their own to sucessfully withstand conservative forces.

The desire to use the expansion of the community to stimulate military integration runs overtly counter to the provisions of the Helsinki Conference Final Act and cannot fail to cause serious concern among all peace-loving forces on the continent.

Stampede

Let us sum up. It is obvious that the expansion of the community to 12 members is of a contradictory character. On the one hand this widening may stimulate the economy of both the "Nine" and the "Three" and on the other hand their obvious economic inequality could create new problems, will aggravate rivalry and will exacerbate the already difficult problems of coordinating agrarian policy and financing regional development. Considerable complications also await "the Europe of the Twelve" in the attempts to strengthen supranational elements of integration. The attempt to transfer the prerogatives of national organs of power to "Eurocrats" representing the interests of multinational concerns will meet increasing opposition from all democratic forces of the member countries of the "Nine" and the three prospective member countries of the community.

It will not be easy for present-day Western Europe, where the workers and democratic movement has amassed a rich store of experience of antimonopoly struggle, to impose the social and political consensus of the "Europe of capital." The expansion of the community by admitting countries with lower living standards may become yet another pretext for a broad offensive by monopolies against the social gains of the working class of "the Nine." The working class, its professional organizations and political parties will be able to withstand this onslaught by capital.

As is well known, the stances of the communist and socialist parties of the EEC countries contain many points of contact on a number of cardinal problems. This makes it possible to establish cooperation or at least unity of action in the struggle against the right--the direct representatives of the big monopolies.

In these conditions the struggle to democratize EEC institutions and above all its socioeconomic policy acquires a big role. The leftwing forces counterpose to the policy of the "Europe of capital" their own alternatives on such basic problems as guaranteeing employment, combating inflation, reforming agrarian policy in the interests of the peasants and protecting the rights of immigrant workers.

By concerted efforts the democratic forces in the EEC are capable of rebuffing those circles in the Common Market which are not only expanding the offensive against the working people's living standards, their democratic gains and the positions of their parties and trade unions but are also trying to retard the process of international detente.

It would be rash to regard the expansion of the EEC as an accomplished fact. However, the basis on which the community's ruling circles are preparing integration in breadth and the consequences to which it will lead make it possible to say that the entry of Greece, Spain and Portugal will bring the Common Market new and even greater difficulties. Just as after 1973, the EEC's expansion will be not a step but a stampede forward. A stampede away from basic contradictions and the centrifugal tendencies of capitalist integration.

FRENCH ECONOMICS MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD031926 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 3, TASS--A French delegation led by Rene Monory, minister for the economy, arrived in Moscow today to attend the 14th session of the permanently functioning mixed Soviet-French commission. At the airport the delegation were met by Nikolay Patolichev, chairman of the commission, minister of foreign trade, and by Henri Froment-Meurice, the ambassador of France to the USSR.

KIRILLIN RECEIVES DUTCH OCEANOLOGY DELEGATION

LD021110 Moscow TASS in English 2225 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 1, TASS--Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the USSR Committee for Science and Technology Vladimir Kirillin today received a delegation of the Industrial Council for Oceanology of the Netherlands, led by its President P.I.S. de Iong.

The two sides discussed prospects of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Netherlands in the exploration and exploitation of mineral resources of the continental shelf, in the development of sea-drilling equipment and the construction of installations for the exploration and development of oil and gas. On the same day the two sides signed an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Committee for Science and Technology and the Industrial Council for Oceanology of the Netherlands.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS CYPRIOT INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD020912 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

["Anniversary of Cyprus Independence"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 1, TASS--"The peoples of the USSR and Cyprus are linked by bonds of traditional friendship which goes back many centuries," it was stated by Vladimir Tsibulskiy, member of the board of the "USSR-Cyprus" Society, who spoke today at a public meeting in Moscow devoted to the national holiday of Cyprus--Independence Day. Professor Tsibulskiy stressed that this friendship found full expression and received new content after the proclamation of the independence of the Cyprus Republic and establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The Soviet Union, he continued, always sided with the righteous cause of the Cyprus people, who came out for genuine sovereignty, independence, and integrity of their state. There are commercial relations between the Soviet Union and Cyprus, providing for the export to Cyprus of Soviet machinery, equipment, petroleum products, and import from Cyprus of copper concentrates, ready-made garments and footwear. The firstling of the Cyprus heavy industry--a sulphuric acid factory--is being built at Limassol with Soviet technical assistance. The development of friendly relations between the two countries is promoted by the agreement on scientific and cultural cooperation in the sphere of television, broadcasting, sports and tourism.

"The Cyprus people are grateful to the Soviet Union for its tireless assistance and support to Cyprus in the most difficult days of the its [as received] history, it was stated by the Cyprus Ambassador to the USSR Angelos Angelidhis. "The Soviet Union, he continued, has come out and comes out for the just right of the Cyprus people to decide their future themselves in the interests of the Cypriots. Unfortunately, this does not suit the imperialist NATO countries, which are still striving to divide Cyprus, to sow grains of enmity and mistrust between the Greeks and the Turks, inhabiting the island."

The Government of Cyprus, the ambassador said, fully shares the view of the Soviet Union that it is necessary to resolve the Cyprus question within the frameworks of the United Nations. It is satisfied by the new proposals of Andrey Gromyko, foreign minister of the USSR, advanced at the current session of the United Nations. "We are convinced that the Cyprus people, relying on the assistance and support of the progressive forces of the world, will be able to uphold their right to sovereignty, independence and integrity of the Cyprus state," the ambassador said.

ISRAELI INVOLVEMENT IN 'QUICK REACTION ' CORPS SCORED

LD040657 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1948 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] New York, 3 October, TASS--The United States is cooperating closely with Israel in setting up a so-called "quick reaction corps" designed for armed intervention in various parts of the world where, in Washington's opinion, a "threat to American interests" might arise. As the Washington correspondent of the Tel Aviv newspaper YEDIOTH AHARONOTH reports, the United States will "soon announce the formation of quick intervention forces for the defense of American interests in the world and, in particular, in the Persian Gulf." It transpires from the report that Israel is participating directly in supplying this corps of interventionists with arms.

The correspondent says that in case of an emergency transfer of the "quick reaction corps" to the Persian Gulf areas the American forces can get heavy arms and military equipment in the place of landing--from the Israeli Army. This admission throws additional light on the ominous character of the Camp David agreements, which provide for direct U.S. presence in the Near East and the knocking together of an American-Israeli-Egyptian military alliance with the aim of establishing U.S. control in the Near East and the Persian Gulf area.

This means that as far as the Near East is cocerned, a direct connection is to be detected between the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal, concluded under U.S. aegis, and the plans of setting up a "quick reaction corps."

COMMENTARY LAUDS MAURITANIA, CONDEMNS U.S. POLICY ON W. SAHARA

LD032150 Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 1830 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary "The United States Increases Tension"]

[Text] If we want to know the nature of this or that international situation, we should examine the reaction of world public opinion to it. This applies completely to the dangerous situation in the Western Sahara. As you know, the fighting in this region, which has been going on for more than 3 years, is damaging the political stability of the region, the economies of the warring parties and the general cause of peace. It is doubtful whether there is today any person who objects to this sound conclusion except the imperialist quarters that are interested in creating a new hotbed of war in Africa.

The United Nations, the OAU, the Arab League and other international organizations have called for the elimination of the explosive situation, and have also adopted suitable decisions and recommendations in this respect. The idea behind all these decisions and recommendations is simple: The conflict should be settled peacefully. The UN recommendation said in particular that to achieve this all parties should adopt a reasonable and realistic attitude taking into consideration the national interest of the people of the Western Sahara. Mauritania was the first to reach a practical conclusion. It halted military operations, signed a peace agreement with the POLISARIO and declared its readiness to solve the Western Sahara problem politically. Despite the fact that less than 2 months have elapsed since then, today we can talk about the positive results of this step. The political situation in Mauritania has settled. Diplomatic relations with Algeria have been resumed. [paragraph continues]

Furthermore, a number of international economic agreements have been signed--agreements aimed at the speedy and effective development of the Mauritanian economy. Naturally world public opinion, including the Arabs, has welcomed this Mauritanian step.

Yet at the same time another direction, a negative one, has emerged, one which seeks to undermine the peaceful settlement of the Western Sahara problem.

The leading role in this movement is being played by imperialist quarters in the United States. More than once it has been pointed out that Washington is striving to exploit the explosive situation in the Western Sahara and thus acquire new methods of putting pressure on the Maghreb countries and consolidating its positions in this region. It must be said that this increasing U.S. interest makes the situation in the Western Sahara a very dangerous one.

This increased U.S. interest is demonstrated by the facts. U.S. officials have repeatedly visited Morocco, and what is more, they are now visiting the Western Sahara in particular. The Arab press reports that U.S. aid to Morocco has increased immensely. In the last 2 months alone, a large quantity of tanks, self-propelled guns, armored vehicles, aircraft, antitank missiles and other modern weapons have been sent to Morocco. The matter is not confined to an increase in the size of arms shipments. What is more important is the timing; for this aspect in particular has given those shipments a suitably political color. It is very clear that these shipments were aimed at undermining the deepening and widening process of peaceful settlement in the Western Sahara.

What is funny is the attitude adopted by As-Sadat's regime toward the conflict in the Western Sahara. It is clear that Cairo did not want to be left behind by Washington and thus it offered to Morocco military assistance. If we consider the fact that the present Egyptian leadership is pursuing an anti-Arab policy, then this proposal acquires a [word indistinct] certain nature. This also sheds light on Washington's plans for Morocco. We have noticed that one of the elements of this plan is aimed at taking Egypt out of the complete isolation in which it found itself as a result of the signing of the separate Camp David agreement. The increased U.S. assistance and Cairo's moves toward Morocco are aimed at linking this country with U.S. policy in the Middle East. At any rate, more and more Arab commentators are reaching this conclusion.

Yet we have not seen any facts to indicate that the Egyptians and the Americans have succeeded in this game with Morocco. However, it is very clear that their actions have harmed the idea of political settlement and contradict the resolutions and recommendations of international organizations.

POLISARIO LEADER SEES INDEPENDENCE, PEACE AS FRONT'S GOALS

LD040755 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 40 1 Oct 79 pp 14-15 LD

[Correspondent A. Kapikrayan interview in Algiers with Ma'el Ainaine Ould Es Seddick, member of the POLISARIO Front Politburo deputy chief of the organization's Foreign Relations Department and member of the Sahara National Council: "'We Seek Independence and Peace!'"]

[Excerpt] [Question] What role is the recently signed agreement between the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic and Mauritania designed to play in realizing the aims set by the front?

[Answer] I will remind you that after the coup d'etat mounted in Mauritania 10 July 1978 POLISARIO unilaterally announced a temporary truce with regard to that country, thereby demonstrating its desire for peace. After 13 months of talks between the Mauritanian and Saharan governments the front's efforts were crowned with the signing of a peace treaty in Algiers 5 August 1979. This document recorded Mauritania's pledge not to make any claims on our motherland and to recognize and respect its territorial integrity. In addition, Mauritania recognized POLISARIO as the sole legitimate representative of the West Saharan people. The Mauritanian and Saharan governments decided to establish definitive peace between themselves founded on mutual respect and goodneighborliness. This agreement logically develops the decisions adopted in Monrovia by the OAU and serves to establish just and lasting peace in northwestern Africa. This could also be promoted by our neighbor Morocco if it were guided not by continuing its policy of expansion and using force but by wisdom and justice. Only this development of events will help to establish natural relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation between the peoples of our region and to create an atmosphere of peace and stability in it. But until our national independence has been achieved and peace has been fully restored, the Saharan people will wage an active armed struggle for these aims.

[Question] How do you regard the role of the world's progressive forces in settling the conflict in the West Sahara?

[Answer] We are waging a legitimate and just struggle for our rights. Rallied around the national vanguard--POLISARIO--the people are fully resolved to achieve their national aims. In this struggle they rely on the solidarity and support of all progressive countries and all forces of peace and justice. Algeria, which has supported our struggle right from the start, occupies a prominent place among them.

We are convinced that any solution to the question of the West Sahara must be based on respect for the sovereignty and territorial inviolability of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. The forces of peace and progress are making an important contribution to this through their moral and material support for the people of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. This is why we believe that the participation of these forces in resolving the problem of the West Sahara's decolonization is logical and necessary.

SPEECH BY CPSU'S KAPITONOV AT KINESHMA AWARD CEREMONY

LD021509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Award to the City: Presentation of the Order of the Labor Red Banner to Kineshma"]

[Text] Kineshma (Ivanovskaya Oblast), 26 September--A ceremonial session of the party gorkom and the city soviet together with representatives of party, soviet and public organizations and labor collectives devoted to presenting the Order of the Labor Red Banner to the city took place here today. The order is awarded for the great successes achieved by the Kineshma working people in economic and cultural building and in connection with the bicentenary of its founding.

The session participants enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

A speech was delivered by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was greeted warmly by those assembled.

Comrade I.V. Kapitonov's Speech

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers I.V. Kapitonov congratulated the participants in the ceremony and all Kineshma residents on the motherland's high award. He conveyed to the working people of the city and Ivanovskaya Oblast the most cordial greetings and good wishes from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The city of Kineshma, I.V. Kapitonov said, has rich revolutionary and labor traditions. Its story spans two centuries. The most glorious pages of the city's history are associated with the Russian proletariat's revolutionary struggle and with the great transforming activity of the Leninist Communist Party. The first strikes took place in Kineshma as early as the 1870's. In the 1905-1907 period of revolution, following the example of Ivanovo-Voznesensk, one of the first soviets of workers' deputies was created here.

The city's working people took an active part in establishing and defending power. They made a great contribution to the heroic achievements of the first 5-year plans and took up arms to defend our motherland's freedom and independence during the Great Patriotic War.

Kineshma has now been transformed into an industrial center with highly developed modern production where not only textiles and knitted and sewn goods are produced, but also products from machine-building and the electrical and chemical industries. In Kineshma today one can clearly see the features characteristic of a socialist city which has everything necessary to insure that people can work fruitfully and live a rich spiritual life.

I.V. Kapitonov stressed that as a result of the communist party's purposeful work and the people's selfless labor our country is advancing on all fronts. Particularly impressive results have been achieved in the 8th, 9th and 10th 5-year plans. Our economic potential has become even mightier during these years. The value of fixed production capital has increased 180 percent and now exceeds R1 trillion. The national income has more than doubled and real per capita income has increased 80 percent.

A good, businesslike atmosphere prevails throughout the country. Soviet people look to the future optimistically. The source of this moral and political atmosphere lies in the great vital force of party policy that is implemented consistently and persistently by the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

This year it is 15 years since, by the will of our party, L.I. Brezhnev became head of [vozglavil] the CPSU Central Committee. In this period his remarkable talent as an outstanding politician and statesman, indefatigable organizer of communist building and loyal continuer of Lenin's great cause has been revealed particularly clearly. Leonid Ilich devotes all his creative forces, tremendous experience and knowledge to the prosperity of the socialist fatherland and the struggle for peace and social progress on earth.

At present the efforts of the party and people are directed toward implementing the socio-economic program put forward by the 25th CPSU Congress. The course of improving efficiency and work quality is being persistently implemented.

I.V. Kapitonov noted the successes of the working people of Kineshma and the whole of Ivanovskaya Oblast in the struggle to fulfill the plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan and their great work in the modernization and technical reequipping of enterprises. The experience of innovators and production front-runners, he went on, is an invaluable asset of ours. These people, who work in the same conditions as others but do more and work better, invest all their reason and energy, their entire heart and soul in labor. The party and the Soviet people value their services highly. In the current 5-year plan alone more than 5,000 people in Ivanovskaya Oblast have been awarded orders and medals.

A prominent role is played in all spheres of production, science, culture and public activity by women. The main share of labor in bringing up children--the motherland's future--falls to them. It is the mother who cultivates in children the first shoots of industriousness, a sense of duty and the best moral qualities. This year, as is well known, has been declared the International Year of the Child. Love for children, respect for mothers and tireless concern to create the conditions for happy motherhood and childhood are a law of life for our society.

However great our achievements, the speaker went on to say, the party always focuses attention on what remains to be done, on unresolved problems, difficulties and shortcomings. At certain enterprises, including in Ivanovskaya Oblast and the city of Kineshma, the plans and contract commitments are often not fulfilled, the achievements of science and technology are still being introduced only slowly and great material and man power losses are permitted. The dissipation of resources still takes place in construction organizations and in some places the volume of uncompleted construction work is increasing. It is the duty of party, soviet and economic organizations and all our cadres to seek to eliminate these shortcomings and persistently improve work in all sectors.

Great significance is attached to the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving the Economic Machinery and the Tasks of Party and State Organs" and also the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Influence of the Economic Machinery on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality." These documents have been elaborated in fulfillment of the 25th party congress decisions. They mark a major new step in improving the entire economic machinery and constitute a major contribution to economic science and policy.

The entire set of measures outlined in the resolutions is aimed at resolving fundamental tasks--increasing the efficiency of industrial production and capital construction, speeding up scientific and technical progress, achieving high end results in the national economy and insuring the fullest satisfaction of growing social and individual requirements.

Now that draft plans are being elaborated for next year and the new 5-year plan, all internal reserves must be revealed and brought into operation at every enterprise and in every construction organization.

At the present stage one of our economy's key problems is the further development of the power industry. On Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's initiative efforts are now being focused on increasing the country's energy potential and a scientific, economically substantiated program is being elaborated to step up the capacity of our fuel and energy complex for many years to come.

Energy resources in the country are growing. However, consumption is also increasing. That is why the rational use and saving of electricity and fuel is becoming increasingly significant in both the production sphere and the consumer sphere. There are reserves for making savings everywhere. The struggle for the careful expenditure of energy resources must become the constant concern of every party organization and every collective. It is necessary to insure the suitable preparation of all sectors of the national economy for work in winter conditions.

The CPSU Central Committee also directs special attention to the balanced development of such vitally important links in the country's economy as transport, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building and chemicals. Much work must be done to improve the situation in capital construction. The need for a more profound approach to resolving problems in this sector was again stressed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the meeting with the aktiv in Dnepropetrovsk.

The Communist Party is doing everything possible to enable Soviet people to live better. The production of consumer goods is constantly increasing in the country and the range is expanding. However, certain goods in heavy demand are sometimes in short supply. The higher the results of the work of every collective and every working person, the more rapidly and the better these questions will be resolved. In particular, the satisfaction of the population's increasing demand for good, beautiful textiles and articles made from them depends to a great extent on successful work by enterprises in Ivanovskaya Oblast. Textile workers must make full use of existing potential for increasing output and improving quality.

In order to improve the level of the people's well-being, further efforts are needed in the development of agriculture. In accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, a broad program for steadily developing agricultural production and placing it on an industrial footing is being implemented in the country. The party and government display great concern for the development of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. Considerable capital investments and a great deal of machinery and mineral fertilizers are being sent here. The task is to insure that the resources invested yield an increasingly large return. This applies equally to Ivanovskaya Oblast.

This year turned out unfavorably for agriculture in certain regions of the country. The party Central Committee and the government and local organs took the necessary measures to keep the losses caused by the bad weather to a minimum. The priority task is to harvest, preserve, process and use everything that has been grown, procure more fodder, insure the full preservation of livestock numbers and thereby create a base for increasing the production and sale to the state of livestock products in future.

Our country is approaching the finishing line of the fourth year of the 10th 5-Year Plan and entering its decisive, most crucial stage. The main thing now is to complete the current year with high production results and to complete the entire 5-year plan worthily next year.

I.V. Kapitonov devoted great attention to questions of the formation of communist awareness among Soviet people. Tremendous significance for improving ideological and educational work is attached to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's books "On the Working People's Communist Education," "Topical Questions of the CPSU's Ideological Work," "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands." These books profoundly reveal the essence and meaning of party leadership and political work and rouse communists and our cadres to assess their own activity exactingly so as to improve it still further and move confidently toward the high goals set by the party.

New evidence of the party's concern for the ideological and political tempering of communists and all working people is provided by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." This makes it incumbent on party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations to strive to insure that our people have a deep understanding of Communist Party policy, work selflessly, participate with initiative in the management of social affairs and know how to defend the ideals and principles of communism and expose bourgeois ideology.

Active work must be carried out to resolutely eradicate such antitheses of communist morality as drunkenness, hooliganism and other antisocial phenomena. Great significance is attached to the consistent implementation of the measures outlined by the party aimed at stepping up the struggle against crime and insuring the strict observance of Soviet laws by all citizens and officials.

Our party, I.V. Kapitonov said, lives a full life filled with great deeds. Since the 25th congress it has further developed, has strengthened considerably and now numbers nearly 17 million people. The growth in the CPSU's ranks is a clear indicator of the party's tremendous influence and prestige among the masses and the people's active support for its policy. Communists' creative initiative and the militancy of party organizations continue to increase.

At present reports and elections have begun everywhere in primary organizations. The CPSU Central Committee considers it a partywide task to conduct this campaign to high organizational and political standards. At report and election meetings it is necessary to comprehensively discuss the activity of party organizations and their elected organs to fulfill the decisions of the 25th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on vital problems of communist building. It is necessary to analyze in depth questions of party leadership of economic and cultural development and organizational and political work among the masses. It is very important for the meetings to take place in an atmosphere of broad party democracy, strict observance of the Leninist norms of party life, mutual exactingness and principled criticism and self-criticism.

In present-day conditions organization and order in all spheres of production and public life are particularly necessary. A major role is played in this by the personal example of high responsibility on the part of the communists. It is apposite to recall **V.I. Lenin's precept:** "...if we are to teach discipline conscientiously to workers and peasants, we must begin with ourselves" (V.I. Lenin, Complete Collected Works, Vol 50, p 63). Always and everywhere, the member of Lenin's party must display profound ideological conviction and moral purity, a creative, genuinely state approach to resolving any task: He must fight in a principled way against shortcoming and backward views and sentiments.

In February 1980 routine elections will take place to the supreme soviets of union and autonomous republics and local soviets. For the first time they will be held on the basis of the new laws on elections to republican and local organs of power--laws which further develop the democratic principles of the Soviet electoral system.

Work in preparing and holding the elections must promote the even wider involvement of the working people's masses in the management of state and social affairs and a further improvement in the standard of all the activity of soviets. It is now necessary to examine attentively how voters' instructions and deputies' proposals are being fulfilled.

The speaker went on to dwell on questions of the international situation and spoke of the tremendous work being carried out by the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for the sake of preserving peace and consolidating international security, relaxing tension and curbing the arms race, and insuring favorable conditions for Soviet people's creative labor.

In conclusion I.V. Kapitonov read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding the Order of the Labor Red Banner to the city of Kineshma and attached the high award to the city's banner, to tumultuous applause from those present.

I.V. Kapitonov's speech was heard with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by applause.

CPSU'S ALIYEV TOURS KAZAKHSKIY, MARTUNINSKIY RAYONS

LD020957 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 18 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "Fulfilling Socialist Pledges Honorably, Meetings of the Kazakhskiy and Martuninskiy Rayon Party-Economic Aktivs"]

[Excerpts] The course of the harvest and the tasks for insuring the fulfillment of the 1979 plans and socialist pledges for the production and sale to the state of grapes and other agricultural produce were discussed at party-economic aktiv meetings in Kazakhskiy and Martuninskiy rayons.

The meetings were addressed by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, who was warmly received by the aktiv.

He dealt in detail on the rayon party organizations' tasks to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and of subsequent party Central Committee plenums and of the instructions and recommendations voiced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev when he attended the celebrations in Baku. The chief direction of the activity of the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations is the mobilization of the working people to unconditionally fulfill the plans and socialist pledges for 1979 and for 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole in all sectors of agricultural production.

Analyzing the progress of the grape harvest in the rayons, Comrade Aliyev stressed the importance of further intensifying the pace of the gathering and procurement of grapes and organizing an effective struggle for their safekeeping and high quality. The grape crop which has been grown must be removed from the vineyards down to the very last cluster in the shortest possible time and it is essential to insure a steady increase in the volume of grapes picked each day and improvement of the work efficiency of transport facilities and processing enterprises.

At the aktiv meeting in Kazakh Comrade Aliyev, when speaking of the rayon party organization's work to implement the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolution on serious shortcomings in the work of the Kazakhskiy Raykom, noted the need to further intensify the struggle to improve the moral and political climate, economic and all social life in the rayon and the education of cadres in a spirit of high ideological principle, moral purity and intolerance of any kind of shortcomings and antisocial manifestations. The leadership of the economy must be improved in every way, purposeful work must be performed on the specialization and concentration of agricultural production and the profitability of farms must be increased.

G.A. Aliyev wished the communists and all the working people of Kazakhskiy and Martuninskiy rayons great successes in fulfilling the party's designs and hoped that they would honorably fulfill all plans and socialist pledges.

During his stay in Kazakhskiy and Martuninskiy rayons, G.A. Aliyev visited a number of farms and familiarized himself with the organization of the grape harvesting and procurement and with the living and working conditions of the farmers and livestock raisers.

The fame of the S. Vurgun Sovkhoz, Kazakhskiy Rayon, which is one of the biggest sovkhozes in Azerbaijan, has spread far beyond the confines of the republic.

Comrade Aliyev spoke warmly about the successes of the collective which initiated the movement to fulfill two 5-year targets and he urged all rural working people to follow the example of these stalwart workers and to struggle for the highest possible achievements not only in viticulture but also in other sectors of agricultural production.

Problems of further boosting viticulture in Azerbaijan and of participation by each collective and each worker of this sector were raised during conversations with the workers of the Orta-Salakhly, Vagif and Komintern sovkhozes. The need was pointed out to raise the standard of arable farming in every way, to expand the area of the vineyards, to introduce promising, high-yield strains and to train future cadres.

The rayon's workers expressed a desire that the population be better provided with drinking water and consumer and municipal services. Comrade Aliyev set the task of starting the construction a network of water mains in rural populated points and building children's establishments, hospitals, bathhouses and cultural and consumer projects in each village.

Having visited the famed Vurhun House of Poetry which adorns the center of the village of Yukhary Salakhly, birthplace of this great literary craftsman, G.A. Aliyev drew special attention to the need to constantly improve and enrich its exhibits. This museum of poetry, he said, must become an active propagandist of the classical heritage of world literature and of the works of modern Azerbaijani authors and writers of all fraternal Soviet peoples.

At a ceremonial meeting devoted to the opening of the new Palace of Culture in Kazakh he spoke of the tremendous concern of the Communist Party and Soviet Government for the increasingly full satisfaction of the working people's spiritual and cultural needs.

En route to Martuni, G.A. Aliyev had a conversation with leaders of Agdamskiy Rayon. T. Orudzhev, first secretary of Agdamskiy Party Raykom reported on the progress of the cotton harvest and on the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the production and sale to the state of raw cotton, grapes and other agricultural produce.

Nagornyy Karabakh is deservedly called the land of sunny grapes. [paragraph continues]

Each year the illustrious masters of the Karabakh soil, augmenting the glory of Azerbaijan viticulture, bring down rich harvests from the picturesque slopes of the gray peaks covered with emerald-green vineyards. In this mountainous region the outright leader is the Kommunizm Kolkhoz of Martuninskiy Rayon which for more than one-third of a century has been headed by Hero of Socialist Labor Suren Adamyan, a deputy in the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet.

For 10 consecutive years this farm has gathered 200-qintal grape yields. The plans and socialist pledges for the 4th year of the 5-year plan for grain, vegetable, milk, egg and wool production have been accomplished ahead of schedule.

We note with satisfaction, Comrade Aliyev said when he had visited the vineyards and the livestock unit of this millionaire kolkhoz [kolkhoz-millioner], that the farm's workers are making a fitting contribution to the Azerbaijan viticulturalists' struggle to attain a record level. A veteran of Azerbaijan's kolkhoz movement, a real communist who puts his whole heart into his work, is exercising skillful leadership over the illustrious collective.

Martuninskiy Rayon accounts for more than one-third of the grapes grown in the Nagorno-Karabankhskaya Autonomous Oblast. On the No 1 sovkoz and on the K. Marx and Kirov kolkhozes attention was drawn to the fact that, in addition to increasing the volume of grape production, efforts should be made to enhance their quality and sugar content. And here wide use must be made of the potential provided by the mentor movement and in particular the rich experience of the famous veteran viticulturalists Hero of Socialist Labor Adzhab Gadzhiyeva and Hero of Socialist Labor Manuchar Ayrapetyan.

The workers of the sovkhoz--representatives of 13 nationalities--live and labor as one happy family, united by common thoughts and deeds. They are achieving remarkable labor records on the grape plantations and in the livestock units. Our strength, Comrade Aliyev said at a meeting with the workers, lies in the inviolable friendship of the peoples and in their fraternal cohesiveness. These are the basis of the Soviet people's achievements secured under the leadership of the Communist Party. It is our duty and obligation to educate young people in the spirit of internationalism and Soviet patriotism

There is not a single laggard on the Kalinin Kolkhoz, its chairman Teymur Guliyev reported. This has been achieved thanks to the correct utilization of internal reserves and the enhancement of each individual's responsibility for the work entrusted to him. The advanced, multisectorial farm has planned to fulfill the 10th 5-Year Plan targets for all the main types of agricultural production during the current year.

The kolkhoz workers, sovkhoz workers and specialists expressed tremendous gratitude to their own dear Communist Party and the Soviet Government, the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for their constant concern for rural workers and the good of the Soviet people. Warmly and cordially congratulating G.A. Aliyev on receiving the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, they declared their determination, in response to the high appraisal of the successes of Soviet Azerbaijan's communists and all its working people made in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's 6 September Kremlin speech at the award presentation, to work with even greater energy and enthusiasm and to complete the 1979 plans and socialist pledges and the 5-year plan as a whole.

G.A. Aliyev wholeheartedly thanked the field workers and livestock unit workers for their warm and heartfelt words and for their sincere congratulations and gave an assurance that he would continue to try to justify the lofty title of communist and that he would devote his whole life to the struggle for the triumph of the ideals of communism.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES AKTIV MEETING IN BAKU

ID021808 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 1 Oct 79 ID

[Text] A meeting of the aktiv of creative unions in Baku discussed tasks related to strengthening the organizational, creative and educational work of the Union of Composers. It also dealt with problems involving the further development of the musical arts in Azerbaijan in light of the requirements set forth in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work." Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

ALIYEV, KUZNETSOV ATTEND UKRAINIAN EXHIBITION IN AZERBAIJAN

ID032354 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Oct 79 ID

[Excerpts] Days of literature and art of the Ukrainian SSR began today in Azerbaijan. Present at the solemn opening were Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

PATRIARCH VISITS AZERBAIJAN, HAILS AZERBAIJAN-ARMENIAN BONDS

ID031543 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 19 Sep 79 p 4 ID

[Text] AZERINFORM--Vazgen I, supreme patriarch-catholicos of all Armenians spent several days in Azerbaijan. He was received by K.A. Guseynov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers.

"I would like to convey best wishes and greetings to the Azerbaijan people," Vazgen I said during the reception. "We feel at home here. We are pleased to see evidence of the indestructible friendship and cooperation between the Azerbaijan and Armenian peoples. This is the basis of our life and of Soviet reality. We churchmen wish to add our contribution to the noble cause of further strengthening the fraternity of peoples. As supreme head of the church, I consider it my duty always and everywhere, especially abroad, to consolidate friendship among peoples," he stressed, "it is all the more essential to do this because there are forces outside our country who do not care for our friendship and who want to upset it. This is the essence of the mission to which I have devoted my life." A.F. Akhadov, a representative of the Council for Religious Affairs, was present at the reception. The Catholicos visited the Armenian church in Baku and celebrated a liturgy.

ROMANOV ATTENDS LENINGRAD YOUNG WORKERS' DAY DEDICATION

ID031104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Young Worker's Day has today been marked throughout the country.

At Leningrad enterprises tens of thousands of graduates of vocational training establishments and schools received their dedication to the working class. The culmination of the festive day was a rally of young production front-rankers and those who had excelled in their studies, and from here the first detachment of volunteers set off directly for the site of the construction of Leningrad's flood defenses.

Taking part in the festival of youth was Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom.

ROMANOV MEETS WITH LEADING LENINGRAD PROPAGANDA WORKERS

ID030933 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 79 p 1 ID

[LENTASS report: "Propagandists' Important Task"]

[Excerpt] A large group of Leningrad propagandists have been entered on the oblast board [stend] of honor in accordance with an obkom Bureau resolution for their successful work in the propaganda of Marxist-Leninist theory, the party's policy and the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and for their fruitful activity in communist education and mobilization of the working people to fulfill the state plans and pledges.

In Smolnyy yesterday G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, presented the best propagandists of the Leningrad Party Organization with certificates that they have been entered on the board of honor.

G.V. Romanov gave an account of the main tasks and distinctive features of the new academic year in the political and economic education system and certain results of the implementation of the comprehensive plan for the economic and social development of Leningrad city and oblast in the 10th 5-Year Plan and also answered questions.

It was emphasized that an important place in propaganda work must be occupied by the study of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving the Economic Mechanism and Party and State Organs' Tasks" and also the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Impact of the Economic Mechanism on Enhancing Production Efficiency and Work Quality."

The meeting participants visited the V.I. Lenin Memorial Museum and the Smolnyy Assembly Hall.

DIRECTOR OF NOVIY MIR AWARDED HERO OF SOCIALIST LABOR

ID030621 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 2 Oct 79 ID

[Text] The title of Hero of Socialist Labor has been awarded to writer Sergey Sergeyevich Narovchatov. Thus his services in developing Soviet literature, this fruitful public activity and his 60th birthday have been marked.

Narovchatov directs the magazine NOVIY MIR, is a secretary of the board of the USSR Writers' Union, a member of the Soviet Peace Committee and a member of the Committee for Lenin and State Prizes.

COMPLETION OF PERM-KAZAN-GORKIY GAS PIPELINE REPORTED

LD031501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises press center correspondent's B. Lvov report carried under the rubric: "On the Spot;" "The Volga lies Ahead"]

[Excerpts] An important event has occurred on the Perm-Kazan-Gorkiy gas pipeline construction route: The last junction has been welded. The underground gas line from Perm to Gorkiy is now open. The new gas transportation artery is of very great significance. With a length of a little over 900 km, the main pipeline is required to top up the fuel and energy balance of the country's center--something which is stressed very definitely in the well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on supplying the country with fuel. A new route has been created for the supply of gas from Urengoy, Vyngapur and Medvezhye which, by joining the central part of the unified gas supply system opens up additional potential for the extensive manipulation of the flow of "blue gold."

And this is the result: The fuel and energy main line which was laid earlier from the north Tyumen deposits to the Volga region is now acquiring "secondary routes" from the Central Urals to Gorkiy. And so the Volga lies ahead.

EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA ON RUBLE EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES

LD031050 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 3, TASS--The State Bank of the USSR has changed the rates of exchange of 21 currencies. Thus, it has lowered the rates of exchange of the American dollar, the British pound sterling, the Portuguese escudo and the Japanese yen, while raising the rates of the West German mark, the Australian schilling, the Belgian, French and Swiss francs, the Dutch guilder, the Danish kroner and the Finnish mark. According to the exchange rate bulletin published in the first October issue of the weekly EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, the state bank of the USSR now pays 64.35 roubles for 100 U.S. dollars, 142.20 roubles for 100 British pounds sterling, and 36.70 roubles for 100 West German marks.

The weekly says that the capitalist world had a new monetary and gold upheaval towards the end of September. As a result, the dollar's rate dropped 4 percent and gold prices went up. The weakening of the American dollar has influenced greatly, though not evenly, the currencies of the countries belonging to the European monetary system. The weekly explains the aggravation of the monetary crisis by lack of confidence at the money and bullion markets in the ability of the U.S. administration to deal effectively with growing inflation. Among the instruments used against inflation are attempts to limit the growth of paper money, to impose restrictions on credits and, above all, to raise interest rates. But such attempts only worsen the situation in the American economy, difficult as it is as a result of a slump.

DEPUTY PREMIER V. NOVIKOV INTERVIEWED ON MACHINE BUILDING

LD031519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Correspondent V. Parfenov interview with V.N. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: "Creators of Equipment": First paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Soviet machine building is a highly developed sector of industry accounting for more than one-fourth of the country's total industrial output. There are thousands of mighty plants and production associations and hundreds of scientific research institutes and design bureaus involved in machine building. [paragraph continues]

Taking part in the creation of the various equipment, units and instruments are millions of workers, engineers and scientists. This profession today celebrates its own holiday-machine builder's day. What problems are the machine builders tackling and how are they fulfilling the plans of the 5-year plan period? PRAVDA correspondent V. Parfenov put these questions to V.N. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. This is what he had to say:

In the present 5-year plan Soviet machine building is developing at a steady high rate. The total volume of production in machine building and metal working increased by 30 per cent in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan and by 8 percent in the first half of this year compared with the same period for last year. The production of instruments and computer equipment machine building for the nuclear power industry and a number of sectors of machine tool building is growing at increasing preferential rates. Production of equipment for the countryside and of metallurgical and chemical equipment has substantially increased. A big step forward in motor vehicle building has been taken. Production of construction and road machinery and of equipment for the light and food industry has grown. The quality of equipment is being systematically improved.

The successes are indisputable. Yet the 5-year plan targets for the production of some types of machines are equipment are not being completely fulfilled. The scale of production and the technical standard of a number of items do not completely satisfy the demands of the national economy. There are still not enough machines to allow the mechanization of manual and heavy physical labour and of lifting and transport, loading and unloading and warehousing operations. Some types of machines and equipment are inferior to the best models in terms of high metal content and consume more electricity and fuel.

In the next few years we have to establish the broader production of machine systems for the full mechanization and automation of the most important production processes in all sectors of the national economy. Following the example of the country's foremost associations and plants such as the Avtovaz, Zil, Uralmash, Zaporozhtransformator, Krasnyy Proletariy, Lomo, Svetlana, the Minsk tractor plant, and the first and second clock and watch plants, it is necessary to introduce progressive production and labor organization as quickly as possible. It is very important to make more rational use of industrial potential already created--to improve production technology, increase specialization and steadily increase the shift index of machine operation.

The further improvement of production management is acquiring special topicality. In the machine building ministries about 450 associations are functioning. However a number of ministries are delaying the introduction of master schemes for sector management and associations are being created only slowly. When improving production management it is necessary, comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, to target all management and planning work even more toward increasing production efficiency and work quality and toward achieving high national economic end results. This will be assisted by the fulfilment of the resolutions adopted recently by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on the questions of improving the economic mechanism and planning.

The creators of contemporary equipment, V.I. Novikov said in conclusion, are fully determined to successfully implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and 10th 5-Year Plan targets.

ECONOMIST DISCUSSED DEVELOPING ROLE OF FINANCIAL AUTONOMY

LD031409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 79 pp 2-3 LD

[Article by Prof I. Kuznetsov, doctor of economic sciences: "Financial Autonomy: New Prospects"]

[Text] The history of socialist building confirms time and again the truth of Lenin's words that it is essential to draw tens of millions of people toward communist "not directly on the basis of enthusiasm but with the help of enthusiasm inspired by the Great Revolution and on the basis of personal interest, a personal stake and financial autonomy [khozyaystvennyy raschet]" (Note)("Complete Collected Works," Vol 44, p 151). The current stage of communist building required a new expansion and deepening of methods of financial autonomy--and this is reflected in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Impact of the Economic Mechanism on Raising Production Efficiency and Work Quality."

What, then, are the main features of financial autonomy at the current stage?

1.

Financial autonomy, as is known, is a certain system of relations involving material responsibility and material interest between an enterprise and society and also among enterprises (or production associations) themselves.

But any responsibility for work which is entrusted becomes fictitious unless it presupposes the existence of appropriate rights to insure its fulfillment. The aggregate of rights enjoyed by an enterprise also determines the level of its economic independence. This is a most important principle of the organization of financial autonomy. That is why in theory and in practice the belief emerged that the more independence various production components have in the supply, production and financial spheres of activity the more they function on the basis of financial autonomy.

In general this is a correct understanding of the essence of the question. However, at times it has given rise to a certain opposition between the interests and economic independence of enterprises and the interests of society and centralized economic administration, the core of which is planning.

The point is that the expansion of independence is sometimes discussed extremely simplistically--the fewer indicators that are prescribed from above for a given production component the more independent it supposedly is. But there are many kinds of indicators. They include those of first, second and third priority, and so forth. Mostly it is not a matter of how many indicators are prescribed (although, naturally, this question is not unimportant) but rather of how significant they are and how they affect the development of production.

For instance, it is possible to prescribe for an enterprise dozens of the most diverse indicators but if only one of them--the range of products--is left to local discretion the entire system of centralized economic administration is disrupted. In the opposite situation society retains a single indicator--the range of products--within its competence. All other indicators are put under the jurisdiction of the enterprises. But even in this situation centralized administration of the economy is maintained.

Incidentally, quite recently some economists suddenly proposed completely abandoning the the idea of prescribing the range of products for an enterprise. [paragraph continues]

What to produce and how much to produce should be up to the enterprise, they said, if it operates on the principles of complete financial autonomy. The main thing here would be merely to prevent a situation where a clothing enterprise, for instance, would on its own initiative establish on its premises a brewery or invest spare funds in constructing an oil pipeline.

Such an "expanded" interpretation of an enterprise's independence does not accord with the fundamental principles of management in conditions of nationwide ownership of the decisive means of production, undermines the principle of centralism in economic management and expresses what is essentially an anarcho-syndicalist approach to matters, which, as is known, V. I. Lenin resolutely opposed.

The essence of the problem does not lie in sacrificing either centralized economic administration or the economic independence of production components. It lies in intensifying the former while at the same time expanding the latter. Setting specific objectives for a sector and an enterprise was, is and always will be the prerogative of society. But the specific methods and modes by which the objectives set by society are to be achieved with the designated expenditure of material, financial and manpower resources are primarily a matter for production collectives. Thus, it can be said that the intensification of the centralization principle in management proceeds along the lines of setting objectives for the activity of production components whereas the expansion of production components, independence proceeds along the lines of choosing the methods for achieving those objectives.

2.

The dual task of intensifying the centralized planning principle in management and expanding the independence of local production components is being resolved nowadays on the basis of transforming the 5-year plan into the main form for planning the country's economic and social development and extensively introducing long-term economic normatives.

Such an approach frees the enterprise collective from constant interference in its production activity and gives it the opportunity for broad maneuvering of internal resources throughout the entire 5-year plan. Up to now things have generally been arranged so that the better an enterprise worked in a given year the more its plan would be augmented in the following year. On the other hand, an enterprise working badly would be almost guaranteed that a negligible increase in production rates would be planned. But now plan fulfillment will be assessed according to a running total from the beginning of the 5-year plan. The faster the pace adopted by a production collective at the beginning of the 5-year plan the more easily and successfully it will resolve the tasks in the plan's final year. This also guarantees an increase in resources and in the economic incentive funds available to enterprises, depending on an improvement in the final totals relating to their economic activity.

As regards the objectives of enterprises' economic activity set by society, these are now completely clear and specific and consist of producing output of the designated variety (range) and defined quality and delivering it within appointed deadlines.

However, this clarity expresses a fundamental change of direction in the system of financially autonomous relations. The idea is to switch from formal financial autonomy, as it were, based on gross evaluations of economic activity, to specific financial autonomy based on a genuinely businesslike attitude by the enterprise to society's requirements with regard to each article and on the fulfillment of contractual commitments. [paragraph continues]

The entire system of labor collectives' material (and every other) responsibility and interest is now concentrated on precisely this. A more important role is also allocated to the customer, who participates in the compilation of enterprise order books by largely determining product quality requirements.

Of course, there is no question of a stereotyped order for production and delivery which is defined once and for all as "freezing" the development of enterprises for the 5-year period. The range must be updated and expanded and the quality of each article must be improved. But you will not achieve this without introducing new equipment, progressive technology and advanced labor organization or without improving labor standards. All these questions were and remain an important matter for production collectives. But now new preconditions are being created to resolve them more successfully--it is envisaged that a whole range of steps will be taken to intensify financial autonomy incentives and, first and foremost, to increase material interest--that important principle of financial autonomy.

I will cite just one example. Thanks to technical retooling and the implementation of other organizational and technical measures at enterprises, 1978 production capacities increased by 700,000 tons of steel, 4,000 metal-cutting machine tools, 2,300 tractors and 400,000 tons of cement. This is obviously insufficient. Therefore, in order to intensify the attention devoted to modernization and technical retooling, it is planned to allocate for these purposes material resources and equipment and also capital investments as a first priority. Bonuses are being introduced not only for construction workers carrying out technical modernization but also for personnel at the production facilities in question.

To expand production of new, high-quality products incentive markups on wholesale prices are being established which will entail an increase in the size of profits and, accordingly, of economic incentive funds. Credit opportunities will be utilized more broadly and so forth. On the other hand, reductions in wholesale prices for outmoded products are being introduced. Thus, the levers of financial autonomy will stimulate all production activity as a whole.

Broad prospects in the development of financially autonomous relations are also opening up in connection with the switch to planning and evaluating enterprises' activity according to the net output normative. This indicator, calculated for each specific article, is the best one for revealing a given production collective's contribution to the achievement of final national economic results, thereby providing an incentive for more efficient and high quality work by it.

Naturally, financial autonomy cannot be examined without taking into account all aspects of the activity and development of a socialist enterprise. After all, a socialist enterprise incorporates not only organizational and technological but also social and economic relations which determine the nature of our social system.

Socialist enterprises also develop as the process of socialization of production accelerates and the directly social nature of labor comes to fruition. This development, passing through certain stages, has engendered production and science-and-production associations which are now becoming the financially autonomous component in the national economy.

In socioeconomic respects the association is still a socialist production collective called upon to insure in the best way the attainment of objectives set by society and on the basis of financially autonomous relations. The fact that its own activity is also based on centralized leadership combined with economic independence and local initiative is also of essential importance.

The framework of financial autonomy expands substantially in the conditions of associations. Its quality also changes. Essentially, a new concept--association financial autonomy--which includes elements of financially autonomous relations among the enterprises belonging to it, is emerging. In other words, if the production association is an essentially new stage in the development of the socialist enterprise, association financial autonomy is an essentially new stage in the development of financial autonomy. It characterizes the economic relations of mature socialism, which have sharply increased production associations' opportunities for resolving the increasingly complex tasks set them by society and also the corresponding increase in their independence, responsibility and material interest.

It can be confidently asserted that the further improvement and development of financially autonomous relations is linked in the most direct way with the creation of production associations. At present they are being created too slowly and their formation is not always properly prepared. Moreover, although in 1978 industry already numbered 3,900 production associations responsible for the production of 46 percent of total marketed output, some personnel still look with skepticism on the association as a form of production organization. The management of some enterprises speak out eagerly in support of the idea of associations but in practice, afraid of losing independence, they preach the principle "it may be small but it is mine." Instances are also encountered of an attitude of indifference on the part of ministries and departments to the formation of associations and of incompetent economic substantiation of the expedience of creating them.

All this not only hinders the development of an important financially autonomous component of modern production but at times leads to a situation where the created associations prove to be unviable--labor efficiency does not increase here but decreases. As a result such associations are disbanded.

The enterprise passport which is currently being devised--which will be the basic document containing all requisite production, technical and socioeconomic data for resolving current and long-term tasks connected with developing production and with the production collective's operational and economic activity--occupies an important place in the intensification of the interrelation between centralized planning and the financially autonomous initiative of production collectives.

Even in the immediate future it is intended that these passports should be the basis of economic and technical [inzhenernyy] evaluations in planning work and in the long term. As the process of introducing the passport system for plants develops, they will become a most important source of information for the computerized formulation of substantiated plans. At the same time we believe it is important to "give due credit" to financially autonomous indicators of enterprises' activity.

4.

The main financially autonomous component--the enterprise (or association)--is, naturally, not an isolated cell in the national economy. [paragraph continues]

It is linked in hundreds or even thousands of ways not only with other enterprises but also with its own subdivisions and with higher organizations. This link is manifested both in the production and technology sphere and in the sphere of strengthening operational and economic independence and material responsibility and interest in resolving set tasks efficiently and to a high standard.

This situation gives rise to the need to extend some principles of financial autonomy to organizations higher and lower than the basic production component. It is important to bear in mind that financial autonomy has different features at different levels of the economy. Whereas there is sufficient basis to apply full financial autonomy to the basic component of the national economy, the enterprise (or association), at other levels it would be correct to speak only of limited financial autonomy and of the utilization of certain elements of it.

Thus, it is known that industrial ministries, for example, do not have the same economic and operational independence as the basic component of the economy. Nevertheless, elements of financial autonomy do exist in the ministries. As is known, all ministries engage in capital construction, receiving funds from the state for this purpose, have a material interest in and responsibility for the fulfillment of state plans and so forth. In particular years of practice by the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems provide good information on the importance of expanding financially autonomous relations.

The introduction of elements of financial autonomy in organizations above enterprise level is essential for resolving national economic tasks more efficiently. Thus, in ministries and departments, for instance, the creation of a common scientific and technical development fund for financing scientific research work is planned. This testifies to the fact that the resolution of certain tasks within the jurisdiction of statewide organs is being transferred to sectoral organs (ministries and departments).

Along with the transfer of some functions of statewide organs to ministries, financial autonomy is also being consolidated via material influence on the work of subordinate enterprises. Centralized economic incentive funds for paying bonuses to enterprise personnel are being created for this purpose within ministries.

Financial autonomy "from below"--so-called intraplant financial autonomy--is also being strengthened. Among all its forms the production team financial autonomy, based on team forms of labor organization, is acquiring growing significance. This will become the main form in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The utilization of workers with multiple skills, which reduces losses in work time, is a widespread practice when staffing financially autonomous teams. This enhances each team member's responsibility for meeting production targets to a high standard and promptly increases moral and material interest in the results of labor, fosters a communist attitude toward labor and strengthens the sense of fraternity and mutual aid.

The expansion of the rights of production team collectives (or councils) to determine the scale of bonuses and salaries paid for the results of the labor of the entire team collective, taking into account each member's real contribution to the sum total of the work, is envisaged for this purpose. [paragraph continued]

The team organization of labor has a positive effect on the economic indicators of shops, production facilities and enterprises as a whole. Collective responsibility for team work encourages each worker to have a careful attitude to equipment and to his own work and promotes the development of skills and initiative.

The measures outlined by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for improving planning and intensifying the impact of the economic mechanism on improving production efficiency and work quality also include other aspects of financially autonomous relations. In particular great attention is devoted to the financial autonomy principle of ruble control and to the development of credit relations, the improvement of price formation and so forth.

Financial autonomy, as a specific economic expression of the evolving production relationships of mature socialism, is helping to improve rates of production growth and to create the material and technical base of communism. The skillful utilization of this socialist method of running the economy is leading to a further upsurge in the Soviet people's prosperity.

SARATOVSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES WORK WITH LETTERS

LD010923 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "On the Basis of Working People's Advice"]

[Text] Saratov, 19 September--A Saratovskiy obkom plenum held today discussed the increased number of letters in recent years raising important questions of developing the economy of the oblast's cities and villages, raising production efficiency and labor quality and improving educational work.

It discussed the oblast party organization' tasks to further improve work with working peoples letters in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. The plenum participants outlined measures aimed at improving work with letters and the reception of working people.

ROMANOV DISCUSSES LENINGRAD ECONOMY, FUTURE TASKS

LD031427 [Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 September 1979 carries on pages 1-3 a LENTASS report, entitled "Make Economic Activity Highly Efficient," on a 19 September Leningrad party organization aktiv meeting to discuss "Tasks to Fulfill the CPSU Central Committee Resolution 'On Further Improving the Economic Mechanism and the Tasks of Party and State Organs' and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution 'On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality'." The report contains an 8,400 word abbreviated account of a speech at the meeting by G.V. Romanov in which he describes the Leningrad economy's successes and future tasks in the light of the aforementioned resolutions.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA REPORTS GRAIN CUT ON 112.5 MILLION HECTARES

LD031512 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to data of the USSR Central Statistical Administration grain crops have been cut on 112.5 million hectares in the country by 1 October. This constitutes 90 percent of the entire area. The interval between the cutting and threshing of grain has been noticeably reduced in the past few days.

FINE WEATHER AIDS GRAIN THRESHING IN EASTERN REGIONS

LD041002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration today put out data on the process of field work on sovkhozes and kolkhozes. By 1 October cutting had been carried out on 112.5 million hectares, which is 90 percent of all plantings. Commenting on this data at our request, Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of the Main Crop Husbandry Directorate of the USSR Agriculture Ministry, noted that in the past few days the weather has favored reaping in most of the eastern regions, making it possible considerably to increase the rates of grain threshing. The gap between what has been cut and threshed on the fields has markedly lessened. A particularly large amount of work was completed over these days on the fields of Tselinogradskaya, Kokchetavskaya and Omskaya oblasts and in Krasnoyarskiy Kray. Grain sales to the state have been running at a high rate over the past week in such republics as Armenia, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan and Estonia. A good deal of grain, and of high quality too, has arrived at the procurement points in Kazakhstan. More than half the beet crop has been brought in from the fields and work in the potato fields is drawing to a close.

WINTER SOWING PLAN 89 PERCENT COMPLETED

LD041005 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that by 1 October grain and pulse crops, excluding maize, had been cut on over 112 million hectares in the country; this is 90 percent of the plan. Grain has been threshed on 96 percent of the reaped area.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are laying the foundation for the next harvest. Winter crops have been sown on over 32 million hectares, which is 89 percent of the plan. Plowing has now been carried out on 62 million hectares.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 3 OCTOBER

LD040549 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 3 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Threshing of grain crops has been completed in Altayskiy Kray. Farmers have completed their commitment for sales to the state of rye, barley and oats. A total of 2.4 million tons of grain crops have reached reception points. (0700 GMT)

The weather in the eastern part of the country is mainly favorable for harvesting at present and harvest rates are high--especially in Tselinogradskaya and Kokchetavskaya oblasts. Even in Omskaya oblast, despite heavy rain, grain crops have been threshed from almost 500,000 hectares in the past week. Much grain remains in windrows in the Kazakh virgin lands and Siberia. (1100 GMT).

Grain has been harvested on 1 million hectares in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast. Some 360,000 tons more grain has been threshed than last year. This harvest has been the most difficult in the entire history of the cultivation of the virgin lands. (1200 GMT)

PRAVDA CARRIES LONG-RANGE WEATHER FORECAST FOR OCTOBER

LD031523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 79 p 6 LD

[PRAVDA correspondent report: "The Leaves Are Falling: The Weather in October"]

[Text] Since olden times people in Russian have called October the month of falling leaves. Copses and groves are decked in crimson. Leaves fall in the slightest breeze, carpeting the earth in gold.... What will October be like this year? This is what the USSR hydro-meteorological center told a PRAVDA correspondent.

October is expected to be slightly colder than usual in the eastern part of the European territory, the Urals, Western Siberia and northern Kazakhstan. It will be warmer than usual over most of the Far East. The coldest weather will occur in the last 10 days of the month.

Now a brief word about the weather in individual regions.

In Murmanskaya and Arkhangelskaya oblasts, Karelskaya ASSR and Komi ASSR the temperature will be between plus 3 degrees and minus 4 degrees by night and plus 2-7 by day. In the last 10 days of the month night temperatures will fall to minus 8-13 and day time temperatures to minus 2-7.

In Leningradskaya, Pskovskaya, Vologodskaya and Novgorodskaya oblasts the temperature will range from plus 3 to 10 degrees by day and from plus 5 to minus 5 by night.

In the Central Region and the Central-Chernozem Region temperatures will gradually fall from plus 8-13 to plus 3-8 by day and from between zero and plus 5 degrees down to minus 1-6 by night. Approximately the same weather is predicted in the northern Volga.

In the Baltic region and Belorussia it will be between zero and plus 5 degrees by night and 5-10 by day, with light frosts at night sometimes.

In the Volga-Vyatka region in the first 10-day period it will be 10-15 degrees by day, and will then grow colder, to between plus 2 and 7 degrees by day.

In the Ukraine, Moldavia, the Northern Caucasus and the Lower Volga the temperature will fall gradually, from 15-20 to 10-15 by day and down to 3-8 by night, with light frosts being possible at times.

On the south coast of the Crimea and the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus it will be 8-13 by night and 16-21 by day. The water temperature in the sea on the south coast of the Crimea will be 17-18 at the beginning of the month and 14-16 by the end of the month, and on the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus it will fall from 19-21 to 17-20.

In the central and southern Urals in the first 10 days the air temperature will be up to 12-17 degrees. In the second 10-day period the daytime temperature will fall to 2-7 degrees, with light frosts at night.

In Omskaya, Tomskaya, Novosibirskaya and Kemerovskaya oblasts, in the south of Tyumenskaya Oblast and in Altayskiy Kray considerable temperature variations are expected in the first 3 weeks. In warm periods the daytime temperature will rise to plus 12-17 degrees, but in cold periods the nighttime temperature will fall to 5-10 degrees below zero.

In Northern Kazakhstan in the first and second 10-day periods it will be 15-20 degrees by day and 3-8 degrees by night. In the third 10-day period the temperature will fall to minus 3-plus 2 by day and minus 8-13 by night.

In the south of Krasnoyarskiy Kray and in Irkutskaya and Chitinskaya oblasts, Buryatskaya ASSR and Tuvinskaya ASSR in the first half of the month the air temperature will rise to 8-13 by day at times. The nights, however, will be cold, down to minus 5-10 at times.

In Yamalo-Nenetskiy and Khanty-Mansiyskiy autonomous okrugs by the end of the month forsts will reach minus 17-22 degrees by night and minus 8-13 by day and in Yakutskaya ASSR and Magadanskaya Oblast there will be 25-30 degrees of frost by night and 15-20 degrees of frost by day.

In the south of Khabarovskiy Kray and in Amurskaya Oblast in the first 10 days it will remain relatively warm--sometimes up to 12-17, and in Primorskiy kray up to 15-20 degrees.

In the Central Asian republics in the first 10 days of the month the thermomenter will still rise to 25-30 degrees, but then light frosts are possible on some nights. The daytime temperature will vary from 10-15 to 17-22 degrees.

ABOVE-NORMAL TEMPERATURES IN AGRICULTURAL AREAS NOTED

ID040803 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Sep 79 p 1 ID

[Ye. Zverintseva report under rubric "USSR Meteorological Center reports": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] Over the greater part of the USSR's European territory it was warm and rain fell. The average air temperature over the 10-day period was close to normal. The heaviest rain (70-112mm) fell in the western half of the Volga-Vyatka region. A great deal (31-70mm) also fell in the western Baltic region, in individual regions of Belorussia and the Central, northwestern, Volga and central chernozem regions and locally in Krasnodarskiy Kray, Krymskaya Oblast and West Ukraine.

Conditions were favorable for lifting potatoes and beets and threshing grain crops in the Ukraine, Moldavia, the North Caucasus, the lower Volga and Sverdlovskaya and Chelyabinskaya oblasts, where there were not more than 2 rainy days. The growth and development of winter crops took place in optimum conditions and there was sufficient warmth and moisture.

It was warm in the Transcaucasian republics, particularly in Armenia and Azerbaijan, where the average air temperature was 2-3 degrees above normal. This favored cotton ripening on the Azerbaijan plantations.

In the agricultural regions of West Siberia and in most oblasts of Kazakhstan the warm weather continued, without substantial precipitation. The distribution of precipitation varied, as did the amount--from 10 mm and under to 60 mm. Agrometeorological conditions for threshing spring grain crops were mainly good. In West Siberia August-sown winter rye has formed tillers and its condition is good. In most regions the arable soil layer contains 25-30 mm of productive moisture.

In East Siberia, apart from the north of Irkutskaya Oblast and the south of Chitinskaya Oblast, the average air temperature remained close to normal. In the Far East it grew warmer, particularly in Primorskiy Kray, where the daytime air temperature was 21-25 degrees.

It became slightly colder in the Central Asian republics, but in Turkmenia and Tadzhikistan the average air temperature over the 10-day period was 1-3 degrees above normal. Most rain (15-33 mm) fell in Oshskaya Oblast, locally in Karakalpakskaya ASSR, in Tashauzskaya, Andizhanskaya and Chimkentskaya oblasts and in the southwest of Ashkhabadskaya Oblast. In the Central regions of Central Asia rainfall was negligible. In the Central Asian republics cotton rolls continue to be exposed and to ripen. The cotton harvest is underway everywhere.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS HARVESTING PROGRESS THROUGH 24 SEPTEMBER

LD040845 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[N. Osychkin agricultural review: "The Busy Time of the Fall"]

[Text] At this time of the fall rural working people are directing their efforts toward completing the agricultural year more successfully, carrying out the harvest and other field work more rapidly, achieving higher standards and giving the country more agricultural and livestock products.

According to figures issued by the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 24 September kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises had harvested 109.8 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn)--11 percent of the total sown area. Some 102.2 million hectares of crops have been threshed--93 percent of the total harvested. Last week the total area fully harvested increased by 8.7 million hectares--slightly more than in the previous week. It is essential to make fuller use of the material and technical potential on farms and to try to achieve the maximum output in order to finish the harvesting as quickly as possible.

In the final stage of the work many machine operators in Altayskiy Kray and in Orenburgskaya, Kemerovskaya and Chelyabinskaya oblasts are setting examples of selfless labor in the fields. By making extensive use of the experience of the farmers of Ipatovskiy Rayon, collectives of harvesting and transport detachments were able to windrow the grain at the best time and then to thresh almost all of it. This helped save a lot of grain from being lost and maintain its quality.

A total of 65.2 million hectares of grain have been harvested in the Russian federation --86 percent of the sown area. Some 61.6 million hectares have been threshed--94 percent of the total harvested. On farms in Novogordoskaya, Bryanskaya and Smolenskaya oblasts there are still large areas of unharvested crops. There is less and less time left in which to harvest them. Consequently, more productive use must be made of equipment and efforts must be made to insure that every combine operator and truck driver overfulfills his norm. This was done on Orenburgskaya Oblast farms, where working people have finished harvesting and have already sold more than 3.5 million tons of grain to the state.

Kazakhstan's farmers are working in shock fashion. Many farms have produced a good crop this year and it is being harvested in a well-organized manner. Some 23.7 million hectares of grain crops have been harvested in the republic--96 percent of the sown area. Some 19.8 million hectares of those crops have been threshed. Harvesting is finished in Tselinogradskaya Oblast. The "Sochinskiy," "Krasnyy Mayak," "Karabulakskiy" and "Minskiy" sovkhozes were among the first to fulfill their plans for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan in terms of the sale of grain to the state and they are still dispatching it to the elevators, where more than 100,000 tons of grain have been received from farms in Kurgaldzhinskiy Rayon. But the flood of grain to the elevators continues unabated. Truck trains are arriving with above-plan wheat.

The machine operator dynasty of N.Ya. Chepovskiy on the "Smirnovskiy" Sovkhoz has achieved good results in the Kustanayskaya Oblast fields. The four-combine link has already delivered more than 40,000 quintals of grain. There are around 200 family teams and links operating in Kustanayskaya Oblast and all are competition pace-setters. Farms are currently focusing their attention on completing threshing operations and grain shipments as quickly as possible. More than 2.4 million tons of Kustanay grain have already gone into the state's silos.

The "field-threshing floor-elevator" conveyor is operating smoothly in Turgayskaya Oblast where particular attention is being paid to procurements of strong and durum wheat. Around 100,000 tons of this grain are dispatched every day. Farms in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast are working round the clock and this has made it possible to considerably reduce the gap between harvesting and threshing in the oblast. The efforts of sovkhoz and kolkhoz collectives in Kokchetavskaya and Karagandinskaya oblasts are directed toward speedily concluding the gathering in of windrows and speeding up grain shipments.

Groat crops are still being harvested in many places. Some 285,000 hectares of rice have been harvested--47 percent of the sown area. Some 67 percent of the sown area has been harvested in Krasnodarskiy Kray, while the percentages for Checheno-Ingushetiya and Rostovskaya and Astrakhanskaya oblasts are 54, 53 and 42 respectively. Rice harvesting is getting underway in the south Ukraine and Kazakhstan and in Primorye. It is necessary to speed up windrow gathering and to carry out everywhere double threshing which makes it possible to prevent grain losses. There must be no more delays in harvesting buckwheat and millet and in dispatching these grains to the elevators.

Some 853,000 hectares of grain corn have been harvested--25 percent of the sown area. Machine operators in Moldavia and in Odesskaya Oblast have started to gather in the cobs in areas where corn is cultivated on an industrial basis. Every hectare here yields upward of 60 quintals of grain. Many farms in Kazakhstan and Georgia have still harvested only a minimal amount of corn.

More than 4.5 million hectares of sunflowers are still to be harvested and threshed. So far only 26 percent of this work has been done. The oilseed crop is good in many places, but the harvesting rates are alarming. Whereas in Moldavia 87 percent of the sown area has been threshed, in the Ukraine the figure is only 38 percent. Harvesting has still not yet really begun in Volgogradskaya, Saratovskya, Voronezhskaya and Belgorodskaya oblasts, where large areas of this crop are concentrated. Here, strange as it may seem, farm leaders often fail to provide motor vehicles to transport the oilseeds--as a result of which combines are allowed to stand idle. Expecting to harvest sunflowers later is wrong--it could lead to great losses and a decrease in output quality.

It is a busy time on the sugar beet fields. Roots have been lifted on 1.2 million hectares--this is, 33 percent of all sugar beet sowings. Sugar beet has been harvested on over half the sown area in the Volga Region and this work is developing in the Central Chernozem Region, the Ukraine, the Kuban and elsewhere. It is important to prevent the beets from accumulating in the fields and to insure their continuous delivery to sugar refineries and reception centers. Unfortunately, in a number of places sugar beet transportation is being delayed because of disruptions in transport work. In Kurskaya Oblast only 44 percent of the trucks brought in are transporting the beet, while in Voronezhskaya Oblast the figure is 43 percent and in Lipetskaya Oblast 28 percent. The yield carried by transport has decreased. In Tulskaya Oblast one truck transports an average of only 6.9 tons of beets and in Tambovskaya Oblast 7.6 tons. But in Tatarskaya ASSR the figure is almost 30 hectares [as published].

Potatoes have been lifted on 2 million hectares--that is, 63 percent of sowings--while vegetables have been harvested on 622,000 hectares: 49 percent of sowings. The farms are building up the delivery of root crops and vegetables to cities and industrial centers.

More and more regions of Central Asia are embarking on the mechanized cotton harvesting. Over 0.5 million tons of raw cotton have already reached Uzbekistan's procurement centers. Fiber flax has been harvested on 844,000 hectares--80 percent of the sowings. This crop still has to be harvested on large areas in Kaluzhskaya and Pskovskaya oblasts.

Work is expanding in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes on creating a basis for the future harvest; winter crops have been sown on 34.3 million hectares--83 percent of the plan--and the ground has been plowed for winter fallow on 49.2 million hectares; 42 percent of the plan. In completing the sowing and preparation of the soil it is also important to be concerned for spring-crop seed stocks. As yet not all farms have laid in sufficient seed stocks and they are being cleaned and dried only slowly.

Making every fall day a day of shock labor and giving the country more produce and raw materials is a matter of honor for all the country's agricultural workers.

KAZAKH CSA REPORTS GRAIN HARVEST, THRESHING DATA

LD040851 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[KAZTAG "Agricultural Review": "Carrying Out Field Work Comprehensively"]

[Excerpt] According to the Kazakh SSR Central Statistical Administration by 17 September sovkhozes and kolkhozes had cut grain and pulse crops (not including corn) from an area of 22,498,000 hectares--91 percent of the sown area. The grain from 16,815,000 hectares--two-thirds of the area harvested--has been threshed. The increase in the area harvested in the past week was 3.02 million hectares.

As before, the machine operators of Kustanayskaya Oblast are marching ahead with the rate of threshing. During this time they gathered in the harvest from 692,000 hectares, making a total of 3.2 million hectares from the start of the harvest, or three-fourths of the entire grain area. In the past week the Turgayskaya Oblast grain growers threshed grain crops from about 300,000 hectares, and in total they have gathered in the harvest from more than two-thirds of the grainfields.

In recent days the rate of harvesting has increased on farms in Kokchetavskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts but the situation with harvesting work remains complex in a number of regions here and many farms have only gathered in the harvest from one-fourth of the sown area. Party, soviet and agricultural organs must adopt every measure to step up the grain threshing rate, make wider use of the transfer of machinery from place to place and insure high-productivity work by all harvesting units.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS DELAY NORTH KAZAKHSTAN HARVEST

LD031023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 79 p 1-2 LD

[Report by PRAVDA correspondents V. Vorobyev and Yu. Shpakov: under the rubric "Harvest Vigil: To Achieve a Good End Result": "From the Field to Granary"]

[Excerpts] Northern Kazakhstan--The difficult battle for grain continues in Kazakhstan's vast expanses of virgin lands. Farmers are pitting great skill against the weather's vagaries and are skillfully maneuvering equipment and making use of every hour of fine weather. Harvesting is nearing completion and almost 20 million hectares of grain have been threshed. The sale of grain to the state is increasing daily. The republic's agricultural workers are fully determined to complete the whole range of harvesting operations as quickly as possible and to honorably fulfill their high socialist pledges.

Every minute must be accounted for during any harvest, but this is especially true of this year. Kazakhstan's virgin lands have had extremely difficult weather conditions this year: The grain crops were almost two weeks late ripening. But yields have been pretty high everywhere. Thus the volume of harvesting work has been greater than usual. When stern and fickle nature allows only a few days of fine weather for the whole range of fall operations it is easy to understand the importance of using equipment efficiently.

We visited many farms in northern Kazakhstan at the height of the harvest campaign. More than once we heard experts say that transportation is sometimes the biggest "bottleneck" in the harvest campaign. Although the state has given Kazakhstan's farmers generous aid, sending around 60,000 trucks and 7,000 trailers to the republic from various parts of the country, the shortage of transportation is still taking a heavy toll in a number of areas.

According to figures from the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Motor Transport, combitrailer shipments reduce the need for trucks by 3-5 times, triples labor productivity and reduces shipping prime costs by 35-40 percent. Last year, for example, there were 3,300 composite harvesting and transportation teams operating in the fields of the republic, 929 of which were using the combitrailer system. This alone freed almost 6,000 trucks. It is easy to estimate the saving that would be made if this progressive method were universally adopted.

Why is it that innovators' experience is still spreading only slowly? One reason for this is the shortage of truck trailers: There are more than 300,000 trucks currently operating in the fields of the republic, but there are less than 40,000 trailers for them. But by no means everything depends on the material and technical base. On many kolkhozes and sovkhozes combitrailer shipments have not been organized simply because nobody has tackled the matter in earnest. This would appear to be the result of inertia on the part of economic experts and party workers and of the tradition of assigning "permanent" vehicles to combines.

It would appear that local party organs do not always critically evaluate requisition orders from kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders, who sometimes overstate their transportation requirements for the harvest period. Of course, much can be justified for the sake of the harvest. But must we go along with those accustomed to parasitism, who choose not to see reserves which are literally under their noses? It is no secret that none of the transport which has come to the virgin lands is superfluous. The work of many urban enterprises, organizations and construction projects is now considerably complicated on account of the shortage of vehicles which have been sent into rural areas. It would seem that these considerable sacrifices should be justified. But in Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Turgayskaya and other oblasts the transport which has been drafted in is not being fully used and vehicles frequently stand idle. Moreover, although there is a lot of talk about the widespread organization of the "two-shift" system of grain shipping, vehicle operation times in the virgin land oblasts average only 7-10 hours a day.

It has been possible to free hundreds of vehicles as a result of grain being accepted on an hour-by-hour schedule at the Czhaltyr elevator and other grain reception centers. However, we have come across instances of another kind. Thus, despite numerous measures implemented to prepare for the harvest campaign, the Amankaragay elevator in Kustanayskaya Oblast--one of the biggest in the republic--is operating very unevenly: There are traffic jams there in the daytime, while at night and early in the morning things are slack. The reason for this is that almost no shipping in the oblast is done in accordance with hour-by-hour schedules and the necessary coordination between grain producers, transport workers and procurement workers is lacking. It must be said that in other virgin land oblasts too this progressive method of shipping grain from the threshing floors is frequently not being widely used because the initial data are based on approximations and are very slow in reaching the computer centers and are unsuitable for processing. The leaders of certain farms are quite incapable of properly assessing the value of new technology: If the grain's there, they argue, we will always be able to see that it's delivered. A harmful delusion!

Lack of organization is causing particularly heavy losses in cases where shipping being carried out by high-powered truck trains which can deliver up to 100 tons of grain to the elevators per trip.

"Last year," we were told by B. Tratkovskiy, a driver at the Tselinograd motor vehicle enterprise, "I promised to ship 5,500 tons of train. But I only logged just over half that. It is annoying that it's not me who is to blame. You arrive at the threshing floor as instructed but there's nothing there. I averaged less than one trip a day. I've pledged to ship 8,000 tons this year. I know I am quite capable of handling that much, but the work has to be there for me to do."

...The flow of Kazakhstan grain is increasing and broadening. Full-weight virginland grain is pouring out of the fields onto the threshing floors and into the elevators. The republic's working people are striving to insure that the harvest is promptly and reliably deposited into granaries and that it is gathered with the minimum of expenditure and effort.